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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hitler Holds Germany in Hand

His Power Increases in Crisis

Roosevelt Signs Bills, Sails

World's Women Make Pleas

U. S. Railroaders Get Pensions

She Holds Canada's Parliament

GERMANY sees Chancellor Adolf Hitler in seemingly more complete control than ever after defeating the so-called "second National Socialist revolution." The number of high officials and others executed or slain in the clean-up process is placed as high as 200. These include Capt. Ernst Roehm, deposed commander of the Storm Troopers, Karl Ernst, Berlin commander, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Edmund Heines, Munich Trooper commander, Hubert von Bose of the Vice-Chancellor's staff. Under arrest are Vice-Chancellor von Papen and Prince August Wilhelm, son of the former Kaiser. Propaganda Minister Goebbels intimates more punishments to follow, while Chancellor Hitler issues stern warning regarding loyalty and conduct of the Storm Troopers—The view is that a necessary housecleaning in the Nazi forces has been well done.

¶ Berlin's official statement declares a Putsch to be carried through on Saturday for the overthrow of Hitler was defeated by his swift action. Its leaders are named as Capt. Roehm and former Chancellor Gen. von Schleicher. Public condemnation of Roehm is encouraged by official exposure of alleged gross immorality in his private life. Europe watches with mixed feelings the great stir in Germany. Italy approves Hitler's despotic suppression of the uprising, his continuance in power promoting Mussolini's plans. Chancellor Dollfuss takes a bolder stand against National Socialists in Austria. France has not been displeased by evidence of lack of German stability—How nations do measure one another's troubles in the light of their own profit or loss.

¶ President Roosevelt, after swift action on momentous bills passed by Congress, sails on the cruiser Houston for his long trip to the Caribbean and Hawaii. Mrs. Roosevelt waves good-by to her husband and two younger sons at Annapolis and goes for her own "off the record" vacation. The President signs the Frazier-Lemke bill. This gives farmers a five-year moratorium on their debts and is called the Administration's most radical measure. He also signs the railroad pension bill, names commissions—A perspiring nation tries to figure out all that these new laws may mean.

¶ France welcomes to Paris the triennial session of the International Council of Women, representing 40,000,000 women in 42 countries. Through the ICW civilized womanhood lifts its voice in definite and emphatic pleas. On the basis of the fundamental equality of nations, both international and sex barriers must break. Male and female must be equal in education, moral standards, right to earn, right to choose national status, and in legislative and administrative bodies. The world's youth must be educated in understanding as between races, nations, classes—And this is striking straight at the roots of war and of the world's major problems.

¶ The American Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen figures that 100,000 trainmen will retire this year on pay under new pension laws. Congress passed these after four years of lobbying. The railroaders also get an increase in wages of $4,000,000 under the April 26 agreement between labor and management. The 10 per cent wage cut of two years ago will be fully restored by April 1, 1935. The railroad men have very generally fared better than other workers—Again and again they have shown the fruits of powerful organization.

¶ Paris sees a military tribunal restore, under strange circumstances, the good name of five soldiers shot for mutiny in 1915. After 10 years of continuous effort the widows of Sergeant Morange and Private Prevost win clearance of the soldiers' records and seven cents damage for the widow of each. Fifth Company of the Sixty-third Regiment was slashed to pieces in St. Mihiel, refilled with raw recruits and did not leap over the top in a terrific barrage when ordered to do so. The five shot were chosen by lot—Simple raw recruits will balk at the sheer folly of being slaughtered.

¶ Canada's Parliament finds itself held in session by its sole woman member. With the Governor-General on his way for scheduled adjournment ceremonies, Miss Agnes McPhail protests too much military control in prisons and stands on her rights for investigation and debate and Premier Bennett holds the members in Ottawa. Parliament had already made something of a record, establishing a central bank, requiring a permit for possession of arms, and forfeiting lottery prizes to the state—Ireland's profitable sweepstakes must now worry along without Canada's help.

Richberg Rises To Pilot's Seat At the Capital

General Counsel of NRA Put in Power During President's Vacation

Farm Bill a Bugaboo?

Debt Moratorium to Benefit Holders of Mortgages, Too, Administration Argues

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—President Roosevelt, in his last official act before leaving on his vacation, reached down below the top crust of his executives and picked Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel for NRA, to head a new temporary committee which will exercise a large degree of executive authority during his absence.

In the order made public today he at one and the same time settled the question as to who would control the Government while the President is out of immediate touch with affairs and established a new super authority to supervise the activities of all the relief agencies of the Government during the renewed drive for recovery which the summer is to witness.

Mr. Richberg's vastly expanded authority will rest on three new positions. First, he becomes director of the Industrial Emergency Committee, the new agency to consist of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Labor, Brig-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as Industrial Recovery Administrator, and Mr. Harry L. Hopkins as Emergency Relief Administrator.

Concentration of Power

Second, he will temporarily take Mr. Frank Walker's place as executive director of the National Emergency Council—the coördinating agency for all federal relief activities. Third, he will be executive secretary of the Executive Council—the super-Cabinet of the Roosevelt Administration.

The acts combine in Mr. Richberg a greater concentration of power and authority than have been in the hands of any single individual other than the President not only under the Roosevelt Administration, but in recent American history. It makes him the center and the clearing point for all administrative activity while the President is out of town.

Mr. Roosevelt, however, was careful in his order to make it clear that the duties of the new industrial emergency committee are "to make recommendations to the President, through its director, with respect to problems of relief, public works, labor disputes and industrial recovery and to study and coördinate the handling of joint problems affecting these activities."

Thus all major problems affecting the Government will be coördinated in Mr. Richberg's hands and he will

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Mexico's 45th President

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas

Successful Candidate, Shown Reading His Speech Accepting Administration Party's Nomination.

Mountain 'Hikers' Protest Invasion Of Peaks by Auto

Appalachians Point Out That Sky-Line Drives Will Ruin Trails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., July 2—Mountain peak invasion by horn-blowing, gas-fuming automobiles today threatens to wipe out major portions of the famous Appalachian Trail, a 2050-mile "hikers' empire" from Maine to Georgia.

Opposition to this invasion turned out to be the main theme of the three-day Appalachian Trail Conference which closes today at the Long Trail Lodge. Nearly 100 representatives of the trail building organization are waxing indignant over "skyline" road projects being forwarded in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Each of these would wipe out lengthy sections of the trail which now stands only 112 miles short of completion.

Each delegate is leaving the conference today vowing to oppose strenuously these skyline roads, which not only will displace the trail, but will defeat forest conservation efforts and mar wilderness scenery. They are not opposed to motor roads which follow the valleys and occasionally ascend to the gaps. It is skyline roads passing over mountain peaks and cutting wide treeless swarths on mountainsides which meet their disfavor.

Best Views From Valleys

In fact the delegates actually approve wilderness penetration by a reasonable number of valley-line, gap-line roads, for these highways would take motorists to the natural beauties to which they are entitled. But, they pointed out, skyline highways become monotonous. Scenery

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Cardenas Elected Mexican President By 96 P. C. of Votes

Two Defeated Candidates Charge Irregularities in Counting Ballots

MEXICO, D. F., July 2 (AP)—A revolutionary veteran of mixed Spanish and Indian descent, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, was assured election today as the forty-fifth constitutional President of Mexico.

The election yesterday was the most orderly and one-sided in the history of the nation. One person, an election judge in Ocotzintla, Vera Cruz, was shot in a scuffle, but there were only minor clashes elsewhere.

Both defeated candidates asserted today, however, that the National Revolutionary (administration) Party supporters of General Cardenas violated election laws in rolling up an estimated 96 per cent of the total vote.

Gen. Antonio Villarreal and Col. Adalberto Tejeda both charged numerous irregularities and said they would not recognize the results of the election.

Headquarters for General Villarreal, nominee of the Confederation of Independent Democratic Parties, issued a statement:

"Villarreal is the President-Elect. The day of justice is approaching."

Colonel Tejeda, nominee of the Left-Socialist Party, said he would await the decision of Congress as to the legality of the election, "and after that, the people can judge."

Official returns were not available, but those gathered by the Administration Party gave 96 per cent to Cardenas, 2 per cent to Villarreal and 1 per cent to Tejeda. The rest went to Señor Hernan Laborde, a Communist, although his candidacy was not recognized officialy as legal.

The Administration Party also claimed a clean sweep in the election of 170 deputies and 49 senators.

General Cardenas, former Minister of War and revolutionary campaigner, is scheduled to be sworn in Dec. 1, to succeed President Rodriguez.

General Cardenas will bring to the Presidency experience gained during 18 years of military campaigning interspersed with brief periods of office holding.

The General—who is 39 years old—will be the youngest of all the nation's 45 chief executives, with the exception of Gen. Francisco I. Madero. General Madero was 38 when he assumed office in 1911 after heading the uprising which ousted Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

In 1926 he was elected Governor of Michoacan. His record as Governor shows that he dealt severely with the Roman Catholic Church, aided the Indians by large grants of land, encouraged industrial development and built roads and schools.

He left the Governor's post for various intervals to combat the Escobar revolution and to serve as Minister of the Interior, president of the National Revolutionary Party and Minister of War, from which position he resigned to become presidential candidate.

Call Issued for Safe Fourth Of Massachusetts Serves Nation

Woolen Workers Defer Strike

Motor Registrar Cites Last Year's Highway Toll and Marshal Asks Care With Fireworks—Landis, Smith and Kennedy Promoted

The Boston Day

Muzzle-loaders swelled casualty lists in 1776. Today, as America prepares to celebrate its 159-year-old independence, automobiles and fireworks provide the same lethal force.

With the Fourth approaching attention turns more than ever to the need for safety on the highway, on the picnic ground, in the back yard.

Registrar Morgan T. Ryan recalls the 11 automobile deaths last year on this day, pleads with drivers to follow these rules:

1. Don't speed.
2. Don't race railroad trains to grade crossings.
3. Dont' throw lighted firecrackers from moving automobiles.

State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity warns against improper use of fireworks, reminds celebrators that carelessness in handling even the most simple pieces causes fatal accidents, costly fires.

Registrar Ryan offers food for thought in announcing last week's highway fatality figure—17. Eight were pedestrians, five occupants of a car struck by a train. Going on, Mr. Ryan notes 185 operators were convicted of drunken driving during the week, 99 more than in the previous week. But 15 of these went to jail.

Totaling up the highway fatalities of the year so far to 440, Mr. Ryan looks ahead to clogged roads over the holiday this week, says he doesn't intend to tolerate speeding. As proof he has suspended the licenses of 100 drivers convicted of speeding on the Worcester Turnpike.

The entire division of inspectors of the registrar's office, 150 men, will patrol the roads before, on, and after the holiday.

Government

Landis, Smith and Kennedy

Massachusetts gives three more of its sons to the nation. And looks about for someone to take their places.

Dr. James M. Landis was a professor of legislation at the Harvard Law School. Last October he became Federal Trade Commissioner and moved his desk to a weather-beaten, war-time office in Washington. Now he becomes a member of the important Federal Securities and Exchange Commission. Dean Roscoe Pound at Harvard says when Dr. Landis gets through helping America back on its feet, Harvard wants him back on its teaching staff.

Mr. Edwin S. Smith was appointed Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries in December, 1931, and friends of labor saw a new era. The new era came, with a policy of honesty and realism in dealing with labor conditions. Mr. Smith now goes to Washington as a member of the new Federal National Labor Relations Board. Labor approves the appointment, but looks wonderingly in the direction of the Governor's office, from which the name of a new appointee soon will come. The names of Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the local federation, have been mentioned. The Massachusetts Con-

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Things Present

Keep abreast of the news behind the news in the nation's capital, by reading "An Intimate Message From Washington," every Monday on the Editorial Page.

Your friend who is studying French will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Inasmuch as Henry A. Wallace, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, is an important ace in the New Deal, readers of the Monitor will await with interest his article "The World at the Crossroads," appearing in the Weekly Magazine Section tomorrow. Another thought-provoking article is "Let's Celebrate Interdependence," by Robert and Dorothy Desmond.

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page.

Public Schools Of U. S. Stand At Crossroads

Wide Range of Opinions on Changes Shown at N. E. A. Convention

Is a Tsar Needed?

Commission on Emergency to Call State Meetings of Educators and Citizens

By Marjorie Shuler
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—Public school education in the United States ought to be changed. Ten thousand teachers attending the seventy-second annual convention of the National Education Association here this week agree to that. But as to what those changes should be there are about as many different opinions as there are blueberries growing on Vermont hillsides. In fact the diversity of opinion is such as to cause the average citizen to throw up his hands and inquire whether education needs a "tsar," such as Mr. Will H. Hays is to the movies or Judge Kenesaw M. Landis to baseball.

It may not take an umpire to adjudicate between those who think that the communities which have dropped kindergartens are wise and those who urgently seek to reëstablish such instruction for very young children at public expense. It may not require the voice of single authority to reconcile the classical school-teachers who want more Latin and the modernists who are all for substituting industrial preparation for instruction in a dead language.

Series of State Conferences

But so far the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education whose report was given this morning by Dr. John K. Norton, professor of education, Teachers College, Columbia University, is not prepared to arbitrate.

However, Mr. Norton told his audience today that the commission is preparing to call a series of state conferences enlisting the aid of prominent citizens as well as educators in writing a new program for education.

"To a far greater extent than in the past professional organizations should seek the active coöperation of larger numbers of laymen," Mr. Norton warned, adding: "The platform must be as defensible as careful research and mature experience will permit."

The commission, which up to now has occupied itself mainly with attempts to protect adequate financing of schools, will continue that activity, and in addition is offering materials to state education associations to help them in developing long-term programs, and is preparing to encourage coöperation between the teaching profession and outside citizens to determine the rôle which education should play in solving economic and social problems.

Many Committees at Work

This year the commission has discovered 400 educational committees and commissions which have either prepared reports or are now conducting investigations tending toward educational recovery and reconstruction.

A number of these, together with descriptions of their work, have been

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Brain Trust Wins Vote of Approval By College Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2—Criticism directed toward the "Brain Trust" employed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt was repudiated by the American College Publicity Association in annual convention here June 28-30. The President was commended for calling on college specialists to aid him in solving the problems confronting the nation.

Directors of public relations from 54 colleges in 25 states joined in indorsing this and other resolutions directed toward furthering higher education.

"It is you who direct publicity who have the duty and high honor to beat back the tide of senseless slaughter of our colleges and schools and lay the broad foundation in the hearts and minds of our citizens for the development through higher education of a truly educated leadership and citizenry in our country," declared Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, dean of the downtown branch of Western Reserve University, host institution.

"We are in the midst of a race not merely between education and disaster, but between disaster and the development of adequate publicity departments and methods for our institutions of higher learning." Dr. Ellis further pointed out. "The staggering blows that higher education has received in the last few years are part of our punishment for the niggardly support and casual attention that our institutions of higher learning have given to their Departments of Public Relations.

"The colleges and universities must wake up and develop personnel, materials and technique equal to the present need and opportunity or they will continue to pay a frightful price for their neglect."

The delegates indorsed the proposal to set aside one week each year as National Higher Education Week.

Hitler Faces Cabinet Crisis As Storm Trooper Revolution Is Smothered by Swift Action

Hitler's Iron Fists

Wide World
Viktor Lutze
Newly Appointed National Commander of Storm Troops

Wide World
Hermann Wilhelm Goering
Prussian Premier Who Moved Swiftly to Quell Uprising

Storm Troop Rising Had Been Planned Saturday Noon

Von Papen Expected To Resign His Post

Roehm and Other Leaders of Nazi Revolt Lined Up and Executed

By J. E. Williams
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 2—That Saturday's "putsch" plans had already been thoroughly worked out by the higher leaders (Oberfuehrer) of the Storm Trooper organizations is declared established by detailed information now made available here.

In fact, certain circles have even gone so far as to say that 13 of the Oberfuehrer, that is a majority, were for a "putsch" and that Government authorities only came to hear of it through one of these men betraying the plot.

The time planned for the "putsch," according to present information, seems to have been uncertain—either, Saturday last or in September. That it was not to have been immediate appears evident to some from the fact that the Berlin Oberfuehrer, Karl Ernst—stated by friends to have been by no means a coward—one of those shot, was arrested at Bremen when he and his wife were about to embark for a vacation trip to Madeira.

Concerning the number of those shot or killed by their own hand, official statistics are not yet available, but a reliable estimate puts them at least 50 to 60. Among these may be mentioned Herr Gregor Strasser who earlier played an important rôle on the Socialist side of National Socialism.

Von Papen's Status

The position of Vice-Chancellor von Papen is at the moment not clear but it is considered likely that he will resign the vice-chancellorship, and General Goering will be named as his probable successor. That Herr von Papen cannot continue to hold office seems beyond doubt in view of events of the past week-end. His Marburg speech increased his unpopularity in National Socialist circles, arousing a great wave of resentment which is by no means abated, and which, together with suspicion which certain circles have felt that among his coöperators there was a connection with a foreign power—that is France—whereof official mention is made in official communiqués made him persona non grata in official circles. At the same time it is generally believed he personally had no connection with General von Schleicher.

For the past two days Herr von Papen has been prisoner in his own home, and not permitted to leave. Within his own house two of his coöperators, Herr von Bose and Herr Klausner were shot. A copyrighted Associated Press dispatch from here states that President von Hindenburg has made the Reichswehr personally responsible for the safety of the Vice-Chancellor.

It is significant that the German press, has as yet reported nothing that happened at Herr von Papen's home.

Both in Germany and abroad the question is being asked why such peremptory treatment has been meted out to these Storm Trooper leaders? Why weren't they arrested and brought before a military or other court, and then sentenced? Some foreign journals go so far as to describe this action as murder and illegal.

Technically Legal

Whatever may be the individual feelings in the matter, there is no question but that what has happened was legal. For both Storm Troops and the Schutz Staffel (Hitler's personal bodyguard) stand under special jurisdiction and there is no necessity to bring them before an ordinary court. They have all sworn a special oath to Chancellor Hitler as members of these organizations and the consequences of betraying that oath were known to them personally ever since the decree of special jurisdiction was sanctioned on April 28, 1933.

There is no doubt in the mind of Germans that if this "Putsch" had succeeded then Germany would have soon been in the throes of civil war wherein the struggle would have been primarily between Storm Troopers and the Reichswehr, with the possibility of foreign intervention.

If the radical "Putschists" had won, it is regarded as certain that an unimaginable rule of terror for this country would have followed.

Bodyguard Loyal

Throughout all these events, Herr Hitler's personal bodyguard has been absolutely true and it was upon them and the Goering police that reliance was placed and has been shown justified.

The action of Saturday is regarded here as a cleaning-up process—as the beginning of the introduction of a stronger order. Purging of the undesirable elements has been considered long overdue in moderate circles. It is generally regarded as further evidence that Herr Hitler and his prin-

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Old Line-Ups Bother Dictator

* * *

Political, Economic, Social Differences Also Thwarted Bismarck in 'First Reich'

* * *

Herr Adolf Hitler, after a year and a half as Chancellor, has been confronted with one of the primary facts that faces every dictator.

"Dictatorship," says an Italian diplomatist, "is a blanket of political uniformity, but it cannot at once alter fundamental divisions that have previously expressed themselves in political, economic and social differences."

Such divisions, which Bismarck dared not crush when he forged the "First Reich," form the background for the "Second Revolution" in the "Third Reich," which Hitler has so drastically suppressed.

The First Reich

When Bismarck in 1871 welded the Germans into a single unit, he recognized the cultural, religious and economic differences then existing in the various separate kingdoms and principalities. Even under Kaiser Wilhelm II states had their own armies, postal systems and railroads. Protestants in Prussia, Roman Catholics in Bavaria, landed proprietors in the North, small farmers in the South, traders in the Hansa cities, industrialists in the Ruhr—these formed a highly varied realm. These elements Herr Hitler has compressed into a single political party, now virtually identical with the state itself.

The Second Reich

With the Republic which followed the World War, the Socialists held the largest share of power, but as many as thirty to forty political parties not only complicated the elections, but weakened the parliamentary machine. Herr Hitler offered dictatorship as an escape from this political ineptitude. The country, smarting under injustices of the peace treaties, riven by economic difficulty, fell into hostile camps: the "Red Front" Communist army, which was banned; "Steel Helmet," war veterans' association of monarchist and aristocratic leaning; "Reichsbanner," the Socialist private army; Storm Troops, originally organized by Hitler to protect the party speakers at political meetings, which grew into the Brown Shirt force.

The Third Reich

The theory of the totalitarian state has room for but one party and one instrument of enforcing its will. During Hitler's first year in power, political unification—"gleichschaltung"—became a major preoccupation, sweeping aside state governments, banning all other parties, ousting or imprisoning political opponents and attempting a measure of control of religion. The opposition crystallized slowly in these major divisions:

1. **The Conservatives**—Aristocrats of the old régime, industrialists and landed proprietors, sought to save a crumbling political house by placing Hitler in a chancellery which they intended to control. But, the Chancellor, despite his coalition partners, embarked upon an unexpectedly extreme path. Many of them, like General Kurt von Schleicher, were believed ready to seek a restoration of the monarchy. Others, like Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, have sought to work with Hitler to force him to modify his course.

2. **The Roman Catholics**—The National Socialists' differences with the Roman Catholics began in party campaigns where the Hitlerites criticized the part which the priests played in politics. A concordat negotiated with the Holy See, which implies removal of priests from political activity, has not yet been ratified by the German Government. A major issue is the desire of both the Roman Catholic Church and the National Socialist Party to control education of the youth. The Roman Catholics also take vigorous issue with what they call the Nordic paganism of the new Germany.

3. **The Evangelical Church**—A section of National Socialist opinion organized in church affairs as the "German Christians" would not only incorporate doctrines of the Nordic race in religious teaching but would make the church subservient to the state. An important section of Evangelical pastors have organized against this move and are resisting as well the Government's effort to "unify" the admittedly cumbersome divisions of the old Protestant church through decrees issued by a Reichs Bishop who was given virtually commissarial powers by Herr Hitler.

4. **The Left Wing**—Radical elements within the National Socialist Party became discontented because Herr Hitler did not allow rein for many of the more extreme measures discussed in the heat of political campaigning. Such men as Capt. Ernst Roehm, creator of the Storm Troops, became focal points of this element, which demanded not only socialistic schemes where Herr Hitler was proceeding slowly in the face of grave economic problems, but also demanded a clean sweep of remaining opposition.

The 'Second Revolution'

Talk of a "Second Revolution" had for months been heard on the part of radical elements within the National Socialist Party. Repeated warnings had been issued by Chancellor Hitler in an effort to maintain discipline. The problem was complicated by the fact that, with their own organizations suppressed, Communists and Socialists "changed faith," entered the Brown Army and attempted to foment reaction from within.

Following his traditional "ruthless offensive," Herr Hitler has apparently halted the Left Wing extremism and moved against other opposition as well. Conservatives, however, who are "with the National Socialists but not of them" appear to have won a victory of some proportions, for Herr Hitler has prevented the radical Brown Shirts from completely liquidating the once-Nationalist Steel Helmet organization, which thus retains something of its old identity, although under strict Government control.

President Signs Vital Bills, Makes Several Appointments, Then Takes to Bounding Main

Railroad Pensions, Farm Mortgage and New Labor Order Strike Fresh Note—Four Commissions Named in Jammed Week-End of Work

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 2—A frantic last-minute rush of work cleared President Roosevelt's desk over the week-end and enabled him to depart for Annapolis on schedule last night. Early today the United States Cruiser Houston put in for a brief stop at Hampton Roads to pick up final correspondence sent down overnight by air, and then the Chief Executive put out to sea for a month's care-free vacation. Not for 30 days or so will he see continental United States again, and then on the Pacific coast.

Meanwhile, the pile of final appointments, new commissions and signatures to important bills made on Saturday afternoon will keep many thousands of men busy during the next 30 days and influence directly and indirectly practically every citizen of the United States before they are through.

Rarely if ever has a week-end been so crammed with activity. Mr. Roosevelt issued no less than four separate statements Saturday; named four new big commissions, involving all told 20 men; he picked the administrator of the Housing Act, and signed the enormously far-reaching farm mortgage bill providing a five-year moratorium for bankrupt farmers, and the rail pension bill, which makes a complete pension retirement system compulsory on the carriers and express companies of the country—estimated to affect 1,000,000 people.

President's Appointments

Beginning with the appointments, the following were named:

1. Administrator of Housing Act—James A. Moffett, intimate friend of Mr. Roosevelt; former official of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and recently official of the Standard Oil Company of California.

2. Exchange Commission: Joseph P. Kennedy, Boston, five-year term; George C. Mathews, Wisconsin, four years; James M. Landis, Massachusetts, three years; Robert E. Healy, Vermont, two years; Ferdinand Pecora, New York, one year.

Mr. Mathews and Mr. Landis are members of the Federal Trade Commission and Mr. Healy its chief counsel; Mr. Kennedy, banker, supported Mr. Roosevelt's election campaign; Mr. Pecora was counsel for the Senate Banking Committee's Wall Street investigations. Mr. Roosevelt issued an explanation in naming this body.

3. Communications: Eugene O. Sykes, Mississippi, chairman, seven-year term; Thad H. Brown, Ohio, six years; Paul Walker, Oklahoma, five years; Norman Case, Rhode Island, for years; Irvin Stuart, Texas, three years; George H. Payne, New York, two years; Sampson Gary, Texas, one year.

Messrs. Sykes and Brown were chairman and vice-chairman, respectively of the old radio commission, now superseded. The new body will regulate all interstate wire, cable and radio communication.

4. Aviation Inquiry Board: Clark Howell Sr., publisher, chairman; Jerome C. Hunsaker, New York; Edward P. Warner, Washington, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Franklin K. Lane Jr., California; Albert J. Berres, California.

Will Study All Flying

This commission will study all phases of flying and make recommendations for legislation for a coordinated air policy, including air mail.

5. Labor Board: Lloyd Garrison, dean of Wisconsin law school, chairman; Harry A. Millis, head, department of economics, University of Chicago, and Edwin S. Smith, NRA labor compliance officer of Massachusetts.

This important new body supersedes the old National Labor Board and takes over the power to investigate and mediate disputes during the remainder of the life of the NRA. Mr. Roosevelt issued a lengthy statement in naming this body, saying mediation now rests upon a "firm statutory basis," and that the group would work with the labor department.

Explains Labor Action

The President's statement on the labor executive order follows in part:

The executive order that I have just issued carries out the mandate of Congress, as expressed in Public Resolution No. 44, Seventy-third Congress, approved June 19, 1934.

The executive order creates in connection with the Department of Labor, but not subject to the judicial supervision of the Secretary of Labor, a National Labor Relations Board composed of three impartial persons, each of whom will receive a salary of $10,000 a year. This board is given the power to make investigations, to hold labor elections, to hear cases of discharge of employees and to act as voluntary arbitrator.

In addition, the board is authorized to recommend to the President that in such cases as they deem it desirable, existing labor boards such as the industrial boards already created in the cotton textile industry or the petroleum industry, and such as the various regional labor boards, should be reëstablished under the authority of the joint resolution just passed by Congress and approved by me on June 19, 1934; and also to recommend that additional boards of a similar character should be newly created.

Old Board Expires July 9

Whenever any regional, industrial or special board is established or created under the authority of the joint resolution it will report for administrative purposes to the National Labor Relations Board, but the decisions of the regional, industrial or special boards will be subject to review by the National Board only where it is clear that such review will serve the public interest. Furthermore, the board can utilize and refer cases to suitable state or local tribunal.

The existing National Labor Board is by this executive order abolished effective July 9, 1934, but the new National Labor Relations Board will have the benefit of the expert personnel of the old board and of such of the subordinate regional labor boards as it may deem necessary. The new board will have the advantages of the experience of the old board.

This executive order, I believe, marks a great step forward in administrative efficiency and, more important, in governmental policy in labor matters. It meets the universal demand not only of employers and employees, but of the public, that the machinery for adjusting labor relations should be clarified so that every person may know where to turn for the adjustment of grievances.

Besides making these appointments, Mr. Roosevelt signed the Frazier-Lemke mortgage moratorium bill for farm bankrupts; and the Dill-Crosser bill putting the railroad employees of the nation under a federally supervised old-age and retirement system. The importance of the precedents established by these bills can hardly be exaggerated.

Farm Bill Statement

The Farm Mortgage Bill statements follow:

S. 3580—An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States," Approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

This is another bill on which many arguments pro and con have been made. There has been a serious lack of understanding of its provisions and it has been alleged that insurance companies and other mortgagees will suffer severely through the use of this law by farmers to evade the payment of debts that are within their capacity to meet.

I do not subscribe to these fears.

I have sufficient faith in the honesty of the overwhelming majority of farmers to believe that they will not evade the payment of just debts.

Furthermore, contrary to the belief of many uninformed persons, this is not a general or wholesale moratorium privilege. The provisions for appointment of appraisers under the Bankruptcy Act and for the judicial review of their appraisals furnish adequate checks against the possibility of unfair appraisals.

Protects Both Parties

The actual repugnance with which farmers, like other right-minded people, regard bankruptcy will prevent them from availing themselves of the provisions of this measure except under the force of necessity. The bill is intended to protect not only the farmers, but their creditors also.

In the actual operation of the law I do not believe that losses of capital will greatly exceed, if they exceed at all, the losses that would be sustained if this measure were not signed.

On the other side of the picture, it is worth remembering that this act will stop foreclosures and prevent occasional instances of injustice to worthy borrowers. The mere threat of a use of this machinery will speed voluntary conciliation of debts and the refinancing program of the Farm Credit Administration. It will prevent deficiency judgments—a form of liability which, in the judgment of many thinking business men, ought to be abolished entirely.

The bill is in some respects loosely worded and will require amendment at the next session of Congress. Nevertheless, the reasons for signing it far outweigh the arguments on the other side.

Discusses Railroad Pensions

With his approval of the Railroad Pension Bill, the President said:

S. 3231—An Act to provide a retirement system for railroad employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes.

Decision on this bill has been difficult.

The principal arguments against the measure include:

(a) The Federal Coördinator of Transportation at much public expense is now engaged in a thorough survey of the whole subject of employment security on railroads. He requested many months ago that legislation be deferred until the completion of these studies and the filing of his report.

(b) The bill, although much improved in its final form, is still crudely drawn and will require many changes and amendments at the next session of Congress.

(c) Although the bill does not create very large additional financial obligations on the part of the railroads during the next four years, the financial burden will increase progressively after that date, and the bill makes no sound provision for this increase.

Points for the Bill

The arguments in favor of the bill are as follows:

(a) The actual burden on the railroads caused by enforced contribution will be far less than their figures would indicate.

(b) Superannuated employees will retire under the new pension plan and, though a considerable number of these older men will not be replaced, many others will be replaced by other employees. The net result will be to improve the morale of the entire force.

(c) The bill provides for the creation of a board which will have the duty of accumulating all necessary data and recommending changes which will put the system on an adequate and permanent basis.

After a careful weighing of the advantages and disadvantages to the country I have come to the deliberate conclusion that I should approve the bill.

Strong Points in Bills

Studies by the Department of Agriculture convince it that the mortgage bankruptcy bill will not be utilized by more than 5 or 6 per cent of the farmers. The odium of bankruptcy, the fees involved, the necessity of getting permission from courts to declare bankruptcy, and the facilities already available of the Farm Credit Association will tend to keep farmers in most instances out of this bankruptcy machinery, it is hoped, except where they are utterly insolvent. On the other hand the law undoubtedly does set up machinery for one class of voters which is almost certain to be duplicated for other classes when Congress next meets. The constitutional legality of the measure is also in considerable doubt.

The railway pension bill is also striking. It permits any worker who has been employed 30 years or who is 65 years old, to secure a pension to which henceforth employers will contribute 66 2-3 per cent of the total funds, and workers 33 1-3 per cent, amounting at the outset to 2 per cent of their salaries.

It has been estimated tentatively that 150,000 railway and express company workers are now eligible to retire under provisions of the bill and with their displacement perhaps 100,000 new men now unemployed will be called to the companies. It is also computed that 90 per cent of existing rail workers are already under some private pension system.

Richberg Put In Pilot's Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

act as the medium of communication between official Washington and President Roosevelt. But Mr. Roosevelt, of course, retains the exclusive right to make final decisions on important matters.

While this announcement provided the sensation of the Washington day, other important developments marked the transition stage between the organization period of the past week and the Administration period which will follow during the summer as new and reorganized relief and emergency agencies set up by the last Congress get under way.

Preparations were made to swear in the members of the new stock market control commission; the third and last report of the Darrow NRA review board was made public as the board terminated its activities and dissolved and digestion of a score of last-moment presidential acts kept the Administration still humming and the phenomenal pace set during the past week by Mr. Roosevelt himself.

* * *

Regency Board: In a sense, the new committee set up under Mr. Richberg's directorship bears a definite resemblance to boards of regency utilized in monarchies to exercise the royal authority either in the absence of the king or during periods of incapacity. The Industrial Emergency Council will be a regency in the sense that it will have the power to supervise affairs of all emergency agencies of the Administration. It will be able to hold up any action is disapproves subject to a final decision by the President. And it will have the function of seeing that all administration acts are coördinated and work only on unified lines.

It will not, however, have the power to initiate action in any sense other than to bring the different federal agencies and their officials together. Initiative will come from the regular officials in charge of each agency. Their acts may be deferred by the new authority, but only until Mr. Roosevelt has had time to pass on the question involved.

That Mr. Roosevelt should have picked Mr. Richberg for the task is deemed most significant here. More than anything else it is a magnificent tribute to Mr. Richberg's value as a balance wheel to the enthusiasm of some of the Administration leaders. Mr. Roosevelt picked a man with legal backing, but one who has never held an elective office or taken part in politics. He was taken from an appointive position.

Temporarily displaced by Mr. Richberg's elevation is Mr. Frank C. Walker. The White House insisted that Mr. Walker had been demanding release from his duties here for some time in order that he might devote at least a few months to his private affairs. And there is no particular reason for doubting this. It is known he took office in the beginning on the understanding that it would be temporary. But the fact is that Mr. Walker, a political appointee and a man who has been closely associated with Democratic politics for years, is granted his leave of absence at this time and a strictly non-political administration officer is put in his place.

* * *

Biggest Deficit Yet: The results of the fiscal year just ended are now available. Put in briefest form they show that expenses during the past year were about $7,000,000,000; receipts about $3,000,000,000; deficit about $4,000,000,000. The latter would be reduced nearly $3,000,000,000, however, if profits arising out of dollar devaluation in terms of gold were computed in the sum. To put these round figures into more detailed terms, the Treasury ended its year with a deficit of $3,989,000,000; having received from normal channels only $3,115,554,049 during the year, and having spent about $7,104,000,000 in the same period. This is the biggest peace-time deficit in history—over-topping by $835,000,000 the previous largest deficit in 1932.

This does not quite tell the whole story, however.

When the fiscal year began, Mr. Roosevelt estimated the deficit would be $3,500,000,000 greater by the end of the year than it actually was. The funds for this additional deficit were appropriated but not spent. Now this total, by which the Government failed to come up to the expenditures expected by the President, is to be carried over and added to the new year's spending drive.

The deficit figure of around $4,000,000,000 does not present a picture that is quite accurate. Statutory debt retirements call for annual expenditures of about $360,000,000. If these are subtracted the net deficit comes to about $3,630,000,000. The deficit figure can be further whittled down by subtracting the "paper" profit involved in dollar devaluation. This amounts to about $3,000,000,000, of which $2,000,000,000 has been segregated to the stabilization of the fund, and the balance, of about $300,000,000, is included in the surplus of the Trust Fund receipts over expenditures. The Treasury can use the gold profit for current expenditures but has not done so, preferring to wait and see if there is any further change in the value of the dollar.

* * *

Frazier-Lemke Bugaboo: President Roosevelt's surprise signature of the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage bill has been followed here by a number of Administration statements attempting to show the measure is not so nearly dangerous or radical as it at one time was supposed to be. Instead of destroying the value of mortgages and wrecking the insurance companies—as its enemies once contended it would—the contention now is that a relatively small number of mortgages will be affected and in those cases the moratorium will prove as beneficial to the holder of the mortgage as to the farmer.

First defenders of the measure were "off the record" experts at the Department of Agriculture, which estimated that not more than 5 or 6 per cent of farmers who have mortgages will be eligible for relief under the bill. To this was added another defense by Representative Marvin Jones (D.) of Texas and chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture.

"There is no occasion for misgiving on the part of insurance and mortgage companies," Mr. Jones said. "It is not intended that there shall be any wholesale use of the method. Neither should a wholesale method of foreclosure be permitted under existing circumstances.

"Farmers, like other people, want to pay their debts in full. They will insist upon doing so if they can. In many instances they are unable to do so. In such cases, a method is provided in the bill whereby a moratorium may be had until such time as both borrower and lender may agree on a scale down to actual property values and new obligations undertaken, based on these values.

"Sale under the hammer in any locality tends to wreck the values of all other farms in the community where such sales occur, and thus tend to injure not only other farm owners in that community, but also holders of mortgages on such farms.

"I trust that no effort will be made to use the provisions of this bill except in cases of need. If this course is taken it will not only save many farm homes, but will promote the welfare of all concerned."

These and similar statements are most reassuring to individuals and to companies holding mortgages. But they lost sight of the fact that the bill went through Congress primarily due to the efforts of men like Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana, who intended that it should provide real mortgage relief. If the bill relieves only 5 or 6 per cent of farmers struggling under mortgages it then fails to do what its promoters certainly expected of it. Thus, if it proves less radical in administration than it was in conception there may be political consequences damaging to the Administration.

* * *

Henry Ford and the NRA: It began to look here today as though Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson might be the victim of a hoax! On Saturday he announced what he interpreted as evidence that Mr. Henry Ford and his motor company had at last embraced the NRA and signed a certificate of compliance. He held in his hand a letter on Ford Motor Company stationery to this effect. But the letter was unsigned. The General assumed that some Ford official had forgotten the signature and sent it back to be completed.

In the meantime he tried without avail to reach both Mr. Ford and Mr. Edsel Ford on the telephone. And today reports from Detroit indicate that Ford officials have nothing to say about the matter.

General Johnson was so pleased over what he took to be Ford compliance that it wil be a grave disappointment if nothing materializes. The answer is in the mind of the Sphinx of Dearborn. Many a Washington official wishes the Sphinx would learn to talk.

Peru Legation Now Embassy

LIMA, Peru, July 2 (By U. P.)—The Government has officially announced the elevation of the Peruvian legation at Rio de Janeiro to the rank of an embassy, and named Señor Jorge Prado, present minister to Brazil, the first Ambassador.

They Expect His Vacation to Do Them a Lot of Good

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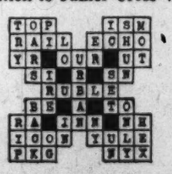

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Humanity Looks To Churches For Nation's Guidance

Need for Religious Faith Called Never Greater at Institute

UNIVERSITY, Va., July 2 (AP)—The Christian church must save humanity from "the abyss of material ruin and spiritual despair" with which it is confronted, the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, former moderator of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, asserted today.

He opened the round-table conference on the function of the church in modern life at the Institute of Public Affairs conducted by the University of Virginia.

"There never was an hour when the nation needed the inspiration and guidance of a compelling religious faith more than in this hour," he said, "and for such a faith the nation has a right to look to the Christian church."

Dr. McDowell declared the greatest task of the Christian churches of America is to help the nation "re-examine the foundations of its political, industrial, intellectual, moral and spiritual life" and to "inspire it to reëndow its citizens" with freedom, originality, humanity, hopefulness and peace.

One of the functions of the church, the moderator said, was to test social theories "by the law of the kingdom of God" and to uphold those that agree with it and to condemn those that do not.

"Industrial secularism has brought modern civilization very near to an abyss of material ruin and spiritual despair," he said. "It is only the prophetic leadership of a Christianity revitalized by the sense of its vast responsibility which can achieve the rescue of humanity by the redirection of its thought and life."

Mr. Harry Elmer Barnes, historian, professor and author, called President Franklin D. Roosevelt the "last hope of democracy and capitalism," as he addressed a round-table forum.

Speaking on "Dictatorship and Democracy," Mr. Barnes said: "If the New Deal collapses we have the stark reality of Fascism and then Communism staring us in the face. It is the New Deal, or the firing squad. If the New Deal fails," he continued, "there will be neither Democrats nor Republicans in 1940. The partisan controversy in this country today—at least the Democrat-Republican controversy—is like two men angrily debating about a heavy dew in the path of the Johnstown Flood."

Mr. Barnes quoted from Thomas Jefferson, founder of the University of Virginia which is sponsoring the institute, in justification of the brain trust.

Speaking before the same discussion group on a kindred subject, "Does America Need a Mussolini?" Dr. Henry R. Spencer, chairman of the department of political science, Ohio State University, said that no prediction regarding Democracy could be either safe or seemly today.

"It is hard to imagine an American Napoleon or Mussolini. Our vast continent has fortunately maintained its Constitution, not as one concentrated republic, but as many United States. We still realize the danger of excessive concentration.

The round table conference on "Home Ownership and the Country Church" began with a talk on large scale farming and the problems it brings about. Dr. G. W. Forster, head of agricultural economics at North Carolina State College, delivered the address.

The formal opening of the institute will be held tonight with Gov. George C. Perry and Dr. Carlos Davila, former Ambassador from Chile, the chief speakers. The session will close Saturday, July 14.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull were praised for their attitude of understanding toward Latin America by Dr. Carlos Davila, former Ambassador from Chile, and by Prof. Paul V. Shaw of Columbia University speakers here.

Both speakers, who appeared before the round table on the "Good Neighborhood Policy With Latin America," saw in the Carribean policy of the present Administration the great test of whether or not the good will of Central and South American nations toward the United States will increase.

Nation's Planes Check Air for Forecasting

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 2

ARMY, Navy and private airplanes yesterday inaugurated the Weather Bureau's newest step in forecasting.

On the wings of each was strapped a meteorograph, an instrument for collecting data on air pressure, temperature, and moisture, and as they ascended to a height of 17,000 feet the instruments gathered information which the bureau coördinated later into an "air-mass" analysis of the blanket of air nearest to the earth's surface.

Heretofore the bureau has been limited to making ground observations of the weather despite the fact that the air-mass method of forecasting has been long recognized as a valuable aid to accuracy and longer forecasts.

Protestant Youth Organize Action To Prevent Wars

Council Elects Negro to Head National Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMS BAY, Wis., July 2—Opposition to war, even to mobilization of civilian resources or to non-combatant, medical or nursing service, was voted almost unanimously by the Christian Youth Council of North America, ending its quadrennial conference here yesterday.

From the conference, 150 delegates, members of youth groups of 26 denominations in 19 states and provinces of Canada, are today on their way home to coöperate in planning for one of the greatest mass actions of Protestant denominations ever attempted, leaders said.

Wide Program

The entire program adopted will be spread throughout the United States and Canada by 50 outstanding leaders of young people of all denominations, in an intensive drive from Nov. 2 to Nov. 11, when four groups of speakers will travel to four cities each as flying squadrons on a three-day program in each city.

Forty-one Protestant denominations will coöperate in the conferences of pastors, parents, Sunday school teachers, and delegated groups of young people from the various territories, gathered in the 16 cities, with at least two public mass meetings.

Mr. Martin L. Harvey of Hempstead, N. Y., the first Negro youth to head the New York State Youth Council, or any other state council, was elected president of the council for a term of four years.

Mr. Charles Hart of Columbus, Ohio, was elected first vice-president; Miss Jean Ross of Bloomfield, Ontario, Canada, second vice-president; Miss Frances Frazier, Portland, Ore., recording secretary, and Miss Bess-Hunter Hall, Chicago, corresponding secretary.

For Better Order

Charging the economic system of today with many grave defects, the commission on "Building a Christian Economic Order" listed the following objectives:

"Nationally and internationally planned social economy based upon democratic methods;

"Social ownership and control of the means of production and distribution, systems of transportation and communication in order to substitute the service motive for the profit motive.

"A just return to workers of hand and brain, adequate to maintain a satisfactory standard of living.

"Increased security and educational, cultural and recreational opportunities for all."

By a majority vote the council approved the report of the commission on "Facing the Liquor Problem," which read, "We, as Christian youth, endeavoring to build a new world order in which the Abundant Life is the goal, believe that the beverage use of alcohol makes no contribution to the achievement of this aim. On the contrary it hinders the realization of this end. Therefore we stand for total abstinence from the use of beverage alcohol."

Home Economics Needed in Schools To Teach Buying

Training in Evaluating Products Is Stressed at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 2—Expansion of home economics teaching in the schools, broadening of the Government's guide services for the consumer, and informal teaching by women's organizations and publications on how to buy are needed steps to protect the interests of the consumer under the changing economic and business conditions of the day, it was agreed here by speakers at a home economics conference held at the University of Chicago.

The conference, which took place June 28, was reviewed after its close by Miss Hazel Kyrk, presiding officer, and member of the university faculty, as pointing principally to the need for the reorganization of the whole home economics program in the schools.

High-Pressure Selling

With so many more questions for the buyer to decide as a result of modern advertising, high-pressure salesmanship, and the greater variety of products on the market, standards of judgment and taste are more important than ever before, Miss Kyrk said, if people are to get their money's worth.

These standards are sometimes gained by experience, but experience should be aided by proper education, and this should start in the early school years, she said. Home economics, it was felt by the speakers at the conference should be taught to boys as well as girls because, as Miss Kyrk summed up their views, "there should be no sex domination in how to spend money.

Home economics teaching in the schools has been largely devoted to improving the skills, to courses in "How to Do Things," but now the time has come, it was felt, to teach students how to judge, how to choose, how to compare qualities. What makes a broom a good broom, what makes one sheet better than another, how to tell the real from the imitation, first grade from second, and so on, are some of the kinds of things that should be taught, it was felt.

Federal Bureau Needed

"Most of the speakers," said Miss Kyrk, "were in agreement that present home economics teaching is weak in giving a concrete realistic idea of situations facing the buyer, and in telling the buyer what he has to know if he is to discriminate properly. The tools of the buyer must be explained as well as the tools of the worker."

It was also felt that the Federal Government could do much more than it is doing to enlighten the buyer and at the same time encourage the production of higher quality products by pointing out the faults and advantages by the various brands on the market.

One means suggested for this work is the creation of a new federal department, a Department of the Consumer, to protect the consumers' interests through all the means at its disposal. An alternate suggestion is for a federal coördinating committee to help unify the various activities now being carried on by the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Bureau of Home Economics.

Uniform Labeling

Uniform and informative labeling of goods, grade marking and comparative ratings are activities which could be broadened by such a new federal agency, it was pointed out.

In the final analysis, the consumer is responsible for the kind of goods put on the market, said Miss Kyrk. "The consumer's best protection is his knowledge, his ability to appraise, and in proportion to the way he exerts this knowledge through proper choice, the result will be products that are pure or harmful, useful or ugly."

U. S. Funds for Pittsburgh Assure Two Years of Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, July 2—Between 12,000 and 15,000 unemployed men have been assured of work in Allegheny County for at least two years by granting of $24,500,000 federal Public Works Administration funds to the Allegheny County Authority.

This loan and grant will be used in construction of roads, bridges, a tunnel through Mr. Washington and river front improvement under supervision of the Authority, which was especially established by the State Assembly.

PWA Music Schools Opened in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—Twelve music schools have opened their doors today for free music lessons to adults who have been financially unable to study. The instruction will be under the auspices of the Music Division of the Public Works Administration. A complete curriculum of music study, according to Mrs. Frances McFarland, educational director of the division, has been established in each of the 12 centers.

For advanced students or professional musicians there will be courses in radio and theater technique, showmanship and stage deportment, hotel and restaurant music, piano accompanying and in music journalism.

Crook-Proof Plates Offered Motorists

Many crimes have been facilitated because of the ease with which automobile licensing plates may be removed or transferred. Taking a hint from Mississippi and Florida, Massachusetts is going to issue a "crook-proof" licensing plate.

Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, announced today that there would be available in January, 1935, to some motorists plates that could not be stolen. These plates are so made that they cannot be removed without ruining them.

Since thousands of regular plates have already been manufactured, involving a considerable outlay of money, these will have to be used. Who gets the new ones depends upon Public Works Commissioner Lyman. Basis for distributing them is not ascertained, although it is possible they will go to the holders of the low registration numbers.

Five Dollars in 98 Years Earns Interest of $520

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDINER, Maine, July 2—The Gardiner Savings Institution has on its books the oldest deposit of any bank in Maine. Deposit 119 was made Jan. 1, 1836, of $5, for a newly-born boy. Nothing has been added to that deposit save the yearly dividends, nor has anything been withdrawn.

Today it amounts to $525, an increase of 100 per cent on an average each year, or 10,000 per cent for the life of the deposit—an object lesson on the effect of compound interest.

U. S. Holds Some Wheat

There was a total of about 960,000,000 bushels of wheat in the world on Aug. 1, 1933. The United States held 36 per cent of that amount.

Byrd Antarctic Ship Stark Against a Flaming Drop

Kaufmann & Fabry Co. **The 'City of New York' One of Fair's Main Attractions**

British Columbia Extends Wage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has extended minimum wages for men and boys into many lines of industry. This move was taken under the women's minimum wage act while a board of experts was simultaneously applying the new men's minimum wage act to the lumber and kindred industries. Under the women's minimum wage act all employers are forbidden to pay to men or boys less than they are allowed to pay for women for similar work. In other words, the scales already established for women are to apply to men.

This is intended to stop the demoralization of women's wage standards through the employment of boys and unfortunate men at lesser wages than must be paid to women. Department stores and other commercial enterprises have been warned that they must observe this regulation immediately or suffer prosecution.

Light Plays Dramatic Part Each Night at Chicago Fair

Illumination Lines Shores of the Lagoon With Crowds to Watch the Play of Myriad Hues That Dance Like Misty Flames

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Colored light enacts a brilliant drama when darkness attempts to fall on the Chicago world's fair these summer nights.

Darkness itself plays only a minor part. It is the background. For the night sky is streaked with powerful beams of color, and it is the play of lights which brings great crowds to sit beside the lagoon for its illumination show.

Dominating the water scene are the searchlights which paint the whole sky. There is a fan of blue light unrolled over the northern sky, another array of beams on the electrical building, and a fan of darker hues at the southern horizon. But the watchers on the lagoon shore keep their gaze fastened on the fountain.

It is a mound of fairy foam, so light, so vast that it seems like a cloud dropped from the sky. Hidden lights give it a rosy core, against which a jet of turquoise blue water is a jeweled ornament. The lights change, and people who watch them fancy strange resemblances, as do watchers of the sunset. The ring of tinted water that surrounds the misty mound becomes in imagination the ring of fire that encircled Brunhilda in the Niebelungenlied.

The dark silhouette of a gondolier is cut as his graceful boat passes the fountain. A sudden realization of the vast amount of water being tossed into the air comes to watchers as they notice the pygmy figure of a man who walks around the framework of the fountain on some call of duty.

As ten o'clock approaches on certain nights, the crowd murmurs its expectancy. The fireworks are due to begin! Suddenly, as if the searchlights and fountain and the great glowing walls of exposition buildings did not yield sufficient light, the pyrotechnics splash still more brilliance over the scene. On the water strange aquatic fireworks spurt and spill and sparkle light, in fantastic motion. On the shore, the fireworks make a luminous bank. In the sky—but who can describe the spears of light shot into the sky by the rockets, to burst in incredible showers of golden stars.

Three tall thin masts thrusting their heads above an unending row of brilliant footlights, set off in dark relief against a backdrop of colored light, water and sky, enact a silent, but strangely romantic drama for visitors to the fair.

Night is the time to see the play, to drift off, far away from crowds, to another world, where the quiet black masts have gone before. They are the masts of the famous old City of New York, flagship of the first Byrd antarctic expedition. They have been to the end of the world and back. They have tasted reality, and now a land of unreality has become their world.

For a Century of Progress Exposition, at night, is a world of unreality where fancy has gone the limit. Buildings that seem to be made of light, bright and blue, robust and red, crazy and crimson. Darts that pierce the sky, crossing overhead like swords before shooting off to strange destinations among the stars. Flower of fire that bloom in the sky.

Then, to come upon the silhouette of a ship. Substantial and real, black and beautiful, proud prisoner that it is, tied here to a wonderful but worldly wharf. It makes a picture. It carves a story in the sky. It travels, not in reality, but in imagination, in the thoughts of those who need only to glimpse the scene to live through at least a part of the great adventure.

Cuban Budget Increased To $56,200,000 for Year

HAVANA, Cuba, July 2 (By U. P.)—The Cuban budget for 1934-1935 will amount to $56,200,000 as compared to the 1933-1934 budget of $44,242,000, an increase of $11,958,000, it was announced yesterday following a meeting of the Cabinet.

Members of the Cabinet told the United Press that the budget amount was approved "in principle," although details remain to be worked out in a special session.

See you later!

Once a Taft guest—always a Taft guest. You'll return to this great modern hotel again and again, because you'll appreciate the spirit of welcome, plus the incomparable service and unexcelled location. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

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ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

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Prudence at a Picnic

● Whether it's camping, or an automobile trip, a hike, or one of those grand midnight picnics at home when everyone is "starved", one hot dish is needed . . . and the perfect answer is Prudence Corned Beef Hash, deliciously hearty, home-quality food, and ready in four minutes. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

● If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

BANK of AMERICA

NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

CALIFORNIA

COMBINED STATEMENT OF BANK OF AMERICA, N. T. & S. A., AND BANK OF AMERICA (A CALIFORNIA STATE BANK) — IDENTICAL IN MANAGEMENT

JUNE 30, 1934

RESOURCES

We Have . . .

CASH IN OUR VAULTS AND ON DEPOSIT WITH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK $42,049,552.34

CASH ON DEPOSIT with banks in New York, Chicago and other cities and due from United States treasurer and cash items in process of collection $59,398,860.03

TOTAL CASH $101,448,412.37

We Own . . .

SECURITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL AGENCIES $306,298,276.23

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS . . . $107,880,464.40

OTHER BONDS AND SECURITIES $24,054,994.32

STOCK IN FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AND INVESTMENT IN FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $3,580,962.82

TOTAL $441,814,697.77

The market value of these investments exceeds this amount.

WE HAVE LOANED TO OUR CUSTOMERS for use in their business and for other legitimate needs . . . $475,825,996.28

WE HAVE INTEREST due us on bonds and loans earned to the date of this statement, but uncollected, together with accounts receivable $9,574,455.13

WE HOLD GUARANTEES AND SECURITIES of customers and banks, for letters of credit, acceptances and endorsed bills $13,214,955.23

TOTAL DUE US FROM CUSTOMERS . . . $498,615,406.64

*BANK BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. Carried at cost less depreciation $38,076,434.09

OTHER REAL ESTATE OWNED. This is other real estate owned, but not presently used as bank premises, and real estate acquired in the settlement of debt, none of which is carried in our assets for more than five years $9,992,211.13

OTHER RESOURCES including invested reserve funds, supplies inventory, mechanical equipment, deferred charges, etc. $1,429,720.80

Resources $1,091,376,882.80

LIABILITIES

DEMAND DEPOSITS. Funds placed with our banks by corporations, firms, individuals, banks, public officials and the United States Government (payable on demand) $220,616,620.70

SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS. Funds placed with our banks for extended periods of time by corporations, firms, individuals, banks, State of California, political subdivisions thereof and the United States Government . . $705,386,999.73

TOTAL DEPOSITS $926,003,620.43

CIRCULATION. Currency issued under authority of the United States Government in accordance with the National Banking Act $45,133,200.00

BILLS PAYABLE AND REDISCOUNTS . . None

ACCEPTANCES, LETTERS OF CREDIT, ETC., Bankers Acceptances which we have endorsed, Letters of Credit issued on behalf of customers and Customers' Drafts (not yet due) we have agreed to honor, secured by the guarantees and collateral of customers and banks listed under resources . . $14,090,131.08

RESERVES. Represents money which the Board of Directors has set aside, out of Stockholders' funds, for contingencies, taxes, etc. . . $3,076,443.50

RESERVE for dividend. Payable July 2nd, 1934 . . . $1,025,000.00

TOTAL LIABILITIES $989,328,395.01

CAPITAL FUNDS

The difference between the total resources and the total liabilities represents the banks' working capital supplied by the stockholders $102,048,487.79

It is carried on the books as follows:

CAPITAL. Stockholders' investment $54,000,000.00

SURPLUS. Paid in by stockholders or accumulated from earnings as an added protection for depositors in the operation of the banks . $31,000,000.00

UNDIVIDED PROFITS. Profits accumulated and not withdrawn, but left with the bank for use in conducting its business and as an added protection for depositors $17,048,487.79

Liabilities and Capital Funds . . $1,091,376,882.80

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office of Bank of America, N. T. & S. A.

*417 BANKING OFFICES IN 250 CALIFORNIA COMMUNITIES

'Iron Peace' Reigns in Germany as Hitler Consolidates Position as Chancellor

Infallibility of Der Fuehrer Set Forth in Goering's Book Interpreting Hitlerite Germany

National Socialism's 'Strong Man' Discusses Chronology of Events Leading to Present Régime, and His Own Important Part in Eliminating Opposition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 2—Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, with the exception of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, stands as the most prominent figure in the "counter-revolution" and its suppression which, during the past week-end, rocked Germany to its depths.

Little has appeared in translations to illuminate the man and the important part which he has played in the affairs of the Third Reich. One of the few sources is "Germany Reborn" (London: Elkin Mathews & Marrot Ltd.), written by General Goering a few months ago and intended to interpret Hitlerite Germany to English-speaking readers. General Goering as Prime Minister of Prussia, Reich Minister of Aviation and Chief of the Secret Political Police, discusses not only the events which brought Herr Hitler into power, but his own part in eliminating the opposition.

Complete Confidence

The General pictures a people giving their "complete trust and confidence" to Herr Hitler. He leaves no doubt of the character of the devotion that is involved when he declares that "just as the Roman Catholic considers the Pope infallible in all matters concerning religion and morals, so do we National Socialists believe with the same inner conviction that for us the Leader is in all political and other matters concerning the national and social interests of the people simply infallible."

He depicts the Leader also as "the first guarantor of European peace," and the National Socialist mission as one of saving the world from Communism.

Germany's dramatic withdrawal from the League of Nations he interprets as a checkmate to international intrigues against the Reich; its demand for "equality" as a moral rather than militaristic resurgence.

Current events in Germany lend particular interest to General Goering's discussion of the Von Schleicher régime which preceded Herr Hitler's Chancellorship. He briefly recounts the effort by General von Schleicher to cause a defection from National Socialist ranks by a plot with Herr Gregor Strasse, one of Herr Hitler's trusted lieutenants. General Goering recounts a saying once current in political circles: "'General Schleicher ought really to have been an Admiral, for his military genius lies in shooting under water at his political friends!'"

World War Causes

General Goering's historical review includes a brief discussion of the World War in which he acquits the German people of causative guilt. "Germany," he writes, "in peaceful competition, by hard work, efficiency and organization, had grown to be a mighty factor in the economic life of the world. This position, won through peaceful work, led finally to the most terrible of all conflicts, the World War. The encirclement of Germany was complete, and the peoples of Europe plunged into a sea of blood and misery, and the whole world into a catastrophe of incalculable extent.

Taking over control of the police with Herr Hitler's succession to power, General Goering occupied the office from which he charges the National Socialists "had been persecuted and tormented." He describes the hoisting of the Swastika flag from the staff of a building from which "the brutal persecution of the fighters for freedom" of the National Socialist Party had been carried out.

"My task was to inspire the police with an entirely new spirit," he writes. "I forbade all officers and inspectors, and later on all other police officials, to carry batons. It was not in harmony with my feelings as an officer that the police should run round and strike at the public with batons. A police officer only resorts to force in cases of extreme necessity, only when it is a matter of life and death, but then he must draw his revolver and shoot to protect state and people. But up to then the state of things had been such, that when some policeman fired his revolver in self-defense he became involved in criminal proceedings which usually resulted in his being embittered and punished. No wonder then that the police no longer dared to act in a brave and resolute way, but only worked off their rage with their batons where they could safely do so.

A Difference

"The police of the Severing régime knew perfectly well that our men were unarmed and could not shoot at them; they therefore dared to belabor with their batons.

"But they proceeded against the Communists in quite a different way. They knew that the Communists might shoot at them with revolvers; that they had often experienced, and officers and men had often been shot. But nothing was done by the Government to protect them. The Communists, the 'political children' of Herr Severing, were always defended in the end by their Red sympathizers. Now everything was fundamentally changed."

"I gave strict orders and demanded that the police should devote all their energies to the ruthless extermination of subversive elements," he writes. "Whoever obeyed my orders, and took severe measures against the State's enemies, whoever ruthlessly made use of his revolver when attacked, could be certain of protection. Whoever, on the other hand, was a coward and avoided a fight and looked the other way, whoever hesitated to make use of his weapons, would have to count on being thrown out by me at the earliest possible moment.

"I declared then, before thousands of my fellow countrymen, that every bullet fired from the barrel of a police pistol was my bullet. If you call that murder, then I am the murderer. Everything has been ordered by me; I stand for it and shall not be afraid to take the responsibility upon myself. . . ."

Canning Season Brisk

North Carolina farm women, working under the direction of home demonstration agents, preserved 12,000,000 cans of fruits and vegetables last summer.

High Points in Reich's 'Second Revolution'

Herr Hitler makes night flight to Munich and personally arrests radical Brown Shirt Storm Troop leaders said to be planning revolt.

Gen. Wilhelm Goering in Berlin moves simultaneously to halt a Conservative plot said aimed at overthrowing Herr Hitler and establishing a monarchy.

The Chancellor's sudden purge of his National Socialists is estimated to have cos 18 lives, including execution of a number of the most prominent party figures. Arrests are estimated at more than 100.

Executions and deaths include Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, former Chancellor; Frau von Schleicher; Capt. Ernst Roehm, founder of the Storm Troops; Karl Ernst, Berlin chief of the Storm Troops and Dr. Heinrich Klausner, head of the Catholic Action Party.

Herr Hitler appoints Viktor Lutze chief of the Storm Troops. Order is issued demanding rigid discipline.

National Socialist Party communiqué which accuses some of deposed Storm Troopers of immoral practices, pledges a thorough housecleaning.

Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen questioned, confined to his home. President von Hindenburg issues order to the army making it responsible for the safety of the Vice-Chancellor.

General Goering declares the "Second Revolution," long edvocated by radical wing of National Socialist Party, is ended. With police alert, order today was reported from all parts of Germany.

British Diplomats Scorn Tale of Plot By 'Foreign Power'

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Germany's official reference to "a foreign power" in connection with the revolt has caused widespread astonishment and not a little ridicule in British diplomatic and political circles.

The general reaction is that the reference to a foreign power was injected into the situation intentionally to confuse both the German people and the world while the "purifying process" continues within the Nazi ranks.

The supposed presence in Great Britain of Former Chancellor Heinrich Bruening has given rise to rumors that he might be implicated personally in the plot and had fled here for that reason.

Herr Bruening came to southern England recently. While official quarters professed ignorance of his present whereabouts, it was reported he departed for the Continent last week. It was believed in informed quarters that Herr Bruening was entirely unconnected with the Berlin and Munich events.

Club for Workless Opened in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A local woman out of employment has started a social service movement with the object of reaching unemployed of this city which other organizations can not reach. During the last few months it has made steady progress, and it has been decided to place it upon a permanent footing.

The new body plans by means of social contact to rebuild the morale of those who may have become discouraged through enforced idleness. The founder started by organizing small social groups of the unemployed who gathered in the evenings to sing, read and converse, exchange ideas and assist each other in every possible manner.

Other young men and women joined the founder, and little by little the scope of the movement increased. Gathering places were made available, gymnastic classes started and branch groups commenced in the suburbs.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions—Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; recent accessions; XVIC illustrated books lent by Mr. W. K. Richardson; water colors by Winslow Homer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free, and music at 2. Closed during August.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century. French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics; 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects; ocean creatures. Through the summer.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orne Rider. Through Aug. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Cassen Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Doll & Richards—General grouping of oils and water colors.

Grace Horne Galleries—The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of yachting subjects by Philip Kappel.

The Gallery—Water colors by Lawrence Anderson. Through July 13.

Germany Faces Crisis in Cabinet

Storm Troop Leader Betrayed 'Putsch' Against Régime

(Continued from Page 1)

cipal advisers have the intention to follow a middle course.

The charge of immorality, and brutality now mentioned in connection with men like Roehm and Heines arouses little surprise here since it has long been a matter of common knowledge. Hitherto, however, it has appeared as if their services to the party in former days were considered sufficient to safeguard them from punishment or removal.

At the same time the personal conduct of certain of his subordinates may have aroused Herr Hitler's ire because of the damage it was doing to the movement. This may have influenced him as much as any idea of a "Putsch" and "Second Revolution."

Evidence

As evidence of a desire for order and stronger centralization in the Administration, Herr Wilhelm Frick, Reichs Minister of the Initerior, today issued a note to state officials in which he says the National Socialist State is based on unconditional obedience, discipline and subordination to the will of the leader and those authorized by him. Though he had heard of no case of sabotage in the ranks of employees, who are acustomed to fulfill their duties, Herr Frick continued, still he didn't want to leave any doubt that every atempt at disobedience or sabotage of the great work of the leader will be punished accordingly. Every leading officer must see to it that subordinates do their duty.

President von Hindenburg sent a telegram of congratulations to both Herr Hitler and General Goering. In a telegram to the Reich's Chancellor he says: "From your prompt, determined action and brave risking of personal safety all treacherous plots have been suppressed. Thus you have saved the German people from great danger." To the Minister, the President conveyed thanks and appreciation for the energetic successful proceeding "in suppression of this attempt at high treason."

Order Maintained

Herr Hitler, with his relentless suppression of the "Second Revolution" of the National Socialists, today held Germany in an iron grip. Throughout the country complete order was being maintained—a superimposed calm that is the sudden sequel to the shooting and arrest of numbers of the Chancellor's political opponents.

There are no official figures of the number of arrests and executions carried through in order to halt the effort of radical members of the National Socialist Party to overthrow the Hitler régime. Some estimates place the number of fatal shootings at a minimum of 18. Estimates of arrests run from 100 upward.

Government statements declare that the counter-revolution is completely ended. Stern measures, however, were being taken to root out any further resistance.

"Normal" Again

Feeling of uncertainty ran high, particularly Saturday and early Sunday, and everyone's greatest concern was to purchase newspapers for information. But now, superficially, all is normal again.

Chancellor Hitler returned to Berlin by airplane from Munich and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the crowd in Wilhelmstrasse.

The outcome of Saturday's events shows Hitler is undoubtedly master of the Storm Trooper association and that any action from the left radicals among them is doomed to failure. These Left radicals were particularly opposed to any reduction in number of Storm Troopers—in fact they had long desired that the Storm Troopers be merged en bloc into the Reichswehr. The report is that Herr Hitler and Capt. Ernst Roehm had had a number of conversations on this matter without coming to an agreement but that reduction of the Storm Troopers was on the way had been heard for some time.

All question of merging of Storm Troopers with the Reichswehr en bloc as those extremists wanted has now naturally disappeared.

Confidence Shaken

At the same time it cannot be ignored that this revelation of treachery and this bloodshed cannot be without serious effect on the general attitude toward the Government and the National Socialist movement in general. It would also be a mistake to think this is the "second revolution" which many people have been thinking about. In fact the deeper meaning of the "second revolution" is something far more significant when seen in proper perspective. It isn't military-political, but instead there are two revolutions, one of which may be described as cultural and the other as social and economic.

As to the cultural revolution—that is represented in a large body of German opinion today, unexpressed in the German press or officially, but which found a mouthpiece in Herr Franz von Papen's now famous Marburg speech. These people still continue unsatisfied. Such a "second revolution" is concerned with greater freedom of thought and expression.

Herr von Papen is reported to have been questioned Saturday as to any connection he may have had with the Schleicher plot, but was later released.

The other so-called "second revolution"—to bring more Socialism into National Socialism—is for the moment in the background, but cannot remain there forever. Either it will be rejected or accepted.

The Plot

At 12 noon Saturday, according to German reports, radical elements among the Storm Troop leaders intended to carry through a "putsch" against Herr Hitler and his government. This hour was chosen, it is understood, because it was only a short while before Storm Troopers had to hand in their weapons before taking the month of July as a vacation, from which vacation it was generally thought many of the most radical and undesirable elements would not be readmitted to the ranks.

Mixed up in all this, according to the official statement, were also the activities of Right reactionaries led by General von Schleicher, Reich's Chancellor for two months before Hitler came to power, Jan. 30, 1933, and always opposed to the present régime.

Between the Left radicals, led by Capt. Ernst Roehm, Chief of Staff of the Storm Troopers, and General von Schleicher, the official statement declares, negotiations had been going on for some time. It adds they were also plotting with a foreign power against the German state.

Casualties

Captain Roehm was personally arrested and deposed from office by Chancellor Hitler himself. General von Schleicher and his wife were killed at their Berlin home when attempting, it is said, to shoot those sent to arrest them. Seven prominent Storm Troop leaders have been shot.

Today's news declares that Captain Roehm, "having failed to take the consequences from his traitorous action had been shot."

Among prominent Storm Trooper leaders shot are: Edmund Heines, police chief of Breslau, and Karl Ernst, leader of Berlin Storm Troopers, both of whom had played an important part in the National Socialist movement right from the beginning and had held important positions as a reward for past services. Chancellor Hitler and General Goering are working in close coöperation and seem to have destroyed any chance an uprising might have had by their swift action.

Herr Hitler at the end of last week made a visit to Westphalia, among other places to the Krupps plant at Essen, and then, in order, it is reported, to bluff the plotters, he also visited some labor camps in that area. This is supposed to have caused the plotters to imagine they were quite in security at Captain Roehm's home at Bad Weissee, near Munich, awaiting the midday hour on Saturday when they would strike against the present régime.

Dramatic Descent

But Herr Hitler made a dramatic midnight airplane flight from Bonn to Munich, proceeded immediately to Roehm's headquarters and arrested Roehm and a number of other leaders, including Heines, who was there with him.

Meanwhile General Goering and police under his charge had been active in Berlin and throughout the country. The police raid in the capital and detention of prominent National Socialist leaders considered to be mixed up in this plot insured that order would be maintained.

Immediately after Roehm's deposition Herr Hitler appointed as new chief of staff of the Storm Troopers Group Leader Viktor Lutze from Westphalia, a man who though little known to the general public has been active as Storm Troop leader for years. To him Herr Hitler issued orders which are held to indicate, first, the serious state into which the Storm Trooper movement had been allowed to fall as a result of the action of certain deputy leaders; second, the firm determination to introduce important changes for the better.

New Regulations

After demanding from the Storm Troop leaders and men alike blind obedience and unconditional discipline, much of Herr Hitler's order is given over to demands for better behavior on the part of leaders, that no ostentatious display should be shown in days such as these when many comrades are living in need, that the National Socialist party or Storm Trooper front should not be used for pompous festivities, that the duty of a Storm Trooper leader is not to represent by entertainment so much as to fulfill a duty.

Storm Troop leaders who act indiscreetly before the public are threatened with immediate dismissal from the party and Herr Hitler declares he expects that when such cases involving National Socialists arise heavier penalties will be imposed than if they were not National Socialists. Leaders seen drunk before the people are unworthy of their position, he declares.

Reference by Herr Hitler in his order to the fact that he hopes every mother can hand over her son to the Storm Troopers and to the National Socialist Party or the Hitler movement without fear of moral degradation clearly refers to the gross immorality which has long been associated with the name of Roehm and is now openly mentioned.

Herr Hitler also desires Storm Troopers and the Reichswehr to maintain friendly relations, demanding that every Storm Trooper's attitude toward the state defense corps shall be permeated with unconditional frankness, loyalty and trust. Obedience, trust and comradeship are outstanding qualities demanded by Herr Hitler from Storm Troopers.

General Goering in his speech to the German press made it clear that the police long had been acquainted with all that was going on and were ready for action. Roehm, according to him, had got hold of the idea that he was Germany's strong man and had accordingly planned a "putsch" which would damage the National Socialist movement and upset the state. Roehm would then erect upon this foundation a state ruled by such "cranky" individuals as he had gathered around him.

Heads William and Mary

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., July 2 (AP)—Mr. John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond News-Leader, was elected Saturday as president of the College of William and Mary, to succeed the late Dr. J. A. C. Chandler.

Hitler's Hazardous Course

Full name of Hitler's party is the National Socialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei—the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP).

Feb. 24, 1920: The party formed with seven members, including Adolf Hitler.

Nov. 8, 1923: The Hitler-Ludendorff "Putsch" to seize the Government fails. Hitler jailed, and later paroled.

Sept. 14, 1930: N. S. D. A. P. in national elections gains 20 per cent of the Reichstag deputies.

May 17, 1933: A one-hour Reichstag session meets to hear Hitler assure the world of the peaceful intention of his foreign policy.

Jan. 30, 1933: Hitler appointed Chancellor by President von Hindenburg to head Nationalist-National Socialist Government, N. S. D. A. P. then having polled about one-third of the votes.

Feb. 27, 1933: The Reichstag burns, and Hitler institutes repressive measures against Communists, culminating in suspension of constitutional guarantees of personal freedom, secrecy of post and telegraph, and freedom of press.

March 5, 1933: National Socialists win 43.7 per cent of deputies and Nationalists 52.5 per cent, giving bare majority to Government coalition.

March 23, 1933: Reichstag votes Hitler Cabinet authority to govern by decree.

April 8, 1933: Federal commissioners begin to take over state governments, ruling under authority of Hitler Cabinet.

June 22, 1933: The Socialist Party is banned and "voluntary dissolutions" of others pave way for N. S. D. A. P. to be the only political group in Germany.

Nov. 12, 1933: Popular plebiscite votes 92.2 per cent in favor of Hitler's foreign policy as expressed in withdrawal from League of Nations and Disarmament Conference.

Dec. 13, 1933: The Reichstag, elected from an "all-N. S. D. A. P." ballot, meets, organizes and adjourns in seven minutes and 32 seconds.

June 14, 1934: Germany announces moratorium on foreign debt payment, including Dawes and Young loans, effective July 1.

June 17, 1934: Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen makes speech against radical element in Nationalist régime, increasing friction in Cabinet.

Reich Backs Hitler In His Firm Action, Goebbels Declares

BERLIN, July 2 (AP)—Herr Adolf Hitler's famous "Heads Shall Roll" slogan was again drummed into the ears of "conspirators" last night by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, in a nation-wide radiocast.

"Those who conspire against the state may rest assured that they are playing with their own heads," said Dr. Goebbels in a dramatic voice. He assured the public that order and quiet prevail throughout the Reich and that the situation is firmly in Chancellor Hitler's hands.

Recalling Herr Hitler's dramatic personal appearance at Munich before dawn Saturday to seize his former friend, Capt. Ernst Roehm, Dr. Goebbels said that Roehm and the other executed Storm Troop leaders "have met their fate."

"They did not understand our warnings," he said. "They speculated upon Hitler's leniency, but the punishment will be greater, the higher the rank.

"The friendliness of the party and the Sturm Abteilung (Storm Troopers) has been restored by Hitler and the whole nation indorses the Fuehrer's determined action."

Dr. Goebbels made public details of Herr Hitler's early morning raid Saturday on the Munich rebels, following a flight from Berlin.

"At the airdrome the leader (Hitler) receives reports," said Dr. Goebbels. "Hitler interviews the rebels. He throws his anger into their pale faces and tears off their identification labels. He then decides to go into the lion's den.

"He rushed by car to Wiessee. Without resistance he managed to get into the house of Roehm (Storm Troop leader and Minister Without Portfolio).

"With incomparable courage Hitler carries out the arrests. Soon after the arrest of Roehm his staff arrived from Munich.

"Hitler confronts them, tells them in one sentence to go back to Munich. They obey.

"Our return thip to Munich is dramatic. We meet cars coming with Storm Troop leaders on their way to a rebel conference.

"Hitler awaits them personally, then he speaks to the assembled leaders. It is an accusation against a small group of rebels who enter relations with a foreign power, which they hoped would aid them to ride into power.

"They were about to cast the entire leadership into question. A nightmare hung over the whole nation.

"People had begun to confuse the patience of Hitler with weakness. But Hitler was watching silently. Only too often confidants had warned him in speeches.

"What could not be done with kindness had to be done with severity."

The address, which was relayed to British and Argentine radio stations, was concluded with an appeal to the nation to stand with Chancellor Hitler like one man.

Dollfuss Voices Hope of Better Days in Reich

Austrian Leaders Expect Events Will Improve Foreign Relations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, July 2—The dramatic events in Germany have had strong repercussions here.

Chancellor Dollfuss, referring to them in two public meetings yesterday, expressed the hope that light had dawned across the border and that National Socialist leaders have seen they can no longer defy God and religion and establish their power on brute force.

The press here, most of which is in the hands of the Government or Jews, considers Chancellor Hitler's prestige weakened and Hitlerism in great danger. Government circles hope the new German policy is to be initiated toward Austria and that National Socialist violence here will cease.

It is noteworthy, however, that despite the uncertainty prevailing in Germany acts of terror attributed to National Socialists continued in Austria yesterday. Hitlerites here are confident the Dollfuss régime cannot hold out much longer in the face of the "bitter opposition in the greater part of the nation."

Longshore Strike Ends

GULFPORT, Miss., July 2 (AP)—The longshoremen's strike in progress here for the past two weeks was amicably adjusted June 30. The wage scale agreed upon provides for 60 cents an hour from 7 a. m. to 4 p. m., 75 cents an hour from 4 p. m. to 7 a. m., and 90 cents an hour for more than eight consecutive hours.

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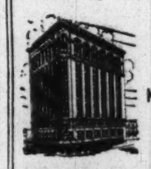
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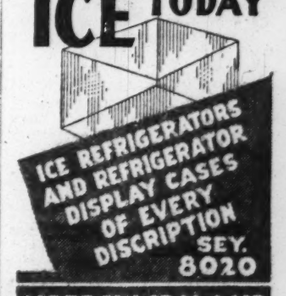
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Public Schools at Crossroads; Diverse Opinions on Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

listed in a pamphlet entitled "A Directory of National Deliberative Committees in Education," which was presented to the convention today by Mr. Norton.

Indicative of the attitude of at least a part of the profession toward the changes which should come in education are seven proposals advanced by Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, director of the division of publications of the association, whose report became available today.

Nothing daunted by the fact that the school districts of the nation owe $57,668,253 in back pay to the teachers of the nation, Mr. Morgan is advancing the proposition that subsistence and pay for teachers in training be provided as is done for soldiers at West Point and sailors at Annapolis.

Extension of High Schools

The other points which Mr. Morgan sponsors are extension of high schools for two additional years with courses of study related to current living needs; licensing only of teachers who have had four years of preparation beyond high school; giving to education boards full jurisdiction over juvenile delinquents, including work now done by juvenile courts; consolidating all playground and community center activities under boards of education together with expansion of education for leisure; supplementing local and state funds with a stable program of federal aid to education, including school libraries and leisure-time activities, and provision for tax supported adult public education in every community under local boards of education.

The joint commission has prepared an evaluation of public schools which gives some indication of the trend which it may be expected to take toward changes.

Need for Early Schooling

The report gives argument—economic, political and social—in favor of universal education at public expense. It fails to answer many important questions in the kindergarten field but it calls attention to changes in American family living which indicate a need for schooling at an early age. It raises the question of whether higher education should be given only to those who are capable of passing entrance examinations or whether training should not, in fact, be carried on in the public schools for adults at all age levels.

The most frequent lay and professional criticisms of the schools are set forth and answered, the commission taking comfort in this evidence of interest in the schools on the part of laymen and the fact that the critics are not agreed among themselves.

With respect to school financing, the report points out that while the depression aggravated these problems they "have their roots in conditions of long standing," and it brings up the whole question of taxation for educational expenditures.

Teachers Are Optimistic

Altogether the teachers are optimistic that education is on the upturn. The report of Mr. J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the association, declares that recovery actually has begun, with some evidences of increased financial support and even more assurances of "hope and renewed activity," both in the profession and in supporting groups.

"Officials of several state education associations," Mr. Crabtree said, "have reported that there is a more favorable attitude on the part of the public toward school support, that delinquent taxes are being paid, and that the general situation is improving. The enemies of the schools were not able to prevent federal aid to the schools and this is what actually saved the day."

Mr. Crabtree announced that funds of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration estimated at $31,500,000 have been used during the year for projects of an educational character.

To Restore Kindergartens

Mr. Crabtree stated that a fourth of the cities which eliminated kindergartens last year are preparing to restore them, his statement being coincident with the issuance of a report from the research department of the association, showing that total kindergarten expenses have decreased 28.7 per cent; total teachers' salaries, 27.4 per cent; supervisors' salaries, 42.8 per cent; supplies and equipment, 43.8 per cent; number of classes, 11.1 per cent, and enrollments, 18.2 per cent.

A hopeful attitude toward 1935 was expressed by Mr. James N. Rule, state superintendent of public instruction, Harrisburg, Penna., who reviewed the achievements of the Federal Advisory Committee on the Emergency in Education. Mr. George P. Zook, retiring United States Commissioner of Education, described the work of his office.

The new demands upon education were stated in the address of welcome by Mr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools, Washington, as "the fundamental necessity of developing a higher level of character among the young people of our country, and the building of an efficient citizenship literate, informed, and trained in the ideals of social justice."

Join in Welcome

Mrs. Henry Grattan Doyle, vice-president of the Washington Board of Education, joined in the welcome to which Miss Jessie Gray, teacher in the Philadelphia normal school, and president of the association responded.

The value of spiritual faith was set forth in the vesper services yesterday at the Washington Cathedral by Mr. George Wharton Pepper, former United States Senator from Pennsylvania, who urged competent guidance in the present "wilderness of finance and economics" and discouraged "experimental path finding by youthful tenderfeet."

The keynote for the week's meetings was struck at the opening Saturday night when Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, recommended a new system of education comprising a six-year primary school, a three- or four-year secondary school, and a three- or four-year college and technical institute. Thus he would deal with the problem of 3,000,000 young people, both girls and boys, between the ages of 18 and 20, who are out of school and out of work.

Exercise of Intelligence

For all education Dr. Hutchins urged that it be directed toward free and independent exercise of intelligence as the means by which society may be improved. This is the American tradition, he stated, and "it is now in dreadful danger throughout the world." He predicted that the United States never will depart from the ideal of mass gains for civilization diffused throughout the population.

To an audience sitting in semi-tropical heat came a message from the South Pole, a commendation of federal aid for education from Admiral Byrd, speeches by members of the expedition, and some fragments of a lesson on exploration and one on frying doughnuts, carried by the radio over thousands of miles of land and water.

During the week the delegates will decide between three candidates for the presidency, Mr. Henry Lester Smith, dean of the school of Education, Indiana University; Mr. Joseph H. Saunders, superintendent of schools at Newport News, Va., and Mr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of schools at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Kentucky Girl Sails On Prize Trip Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—Miss Cleta Moody, 16-year-old high school senior from Providence, Ky., left here today for Europe on the trip awarded her as winner of the eighth national high school contest conducted by the League of Nations Association. Miss Moody was selected from 5500 high school contestants in all parts of the United States on the basis of special examinations covering many phases of the League's work.

Her trip will be made in company with a party of students conducted by Dr. Sven Knudsen, and will take her to England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and, finally, to Geneva, where she will study the work of the League at first hand. Miss Moody is the second girl to win the trip

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZB, 1420kc-211m.

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In Training

Competitors of Civic Symphony

Birmingham, Ala., Children Presented "Minuet From Symphony in E Flat" For Applause Rivaling That Accorded the Work of Adults.

Canadian Envisages Women as Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Now that women have achieved, in English-speaking countries at least, equality in civil, political, economic and social life, it is possible that at some future time they will take the lead, said Col. H. C. Osborne of Ottawa, in a recent address here before the Women's Canadian Club. Before such progress can be made, however, some time-honored conventions and traditions will be discarded, he predicted.

To qualify as leaders, women were urged by the speaker to work for peace and education, always aiming for the highest possibilities. Assuring his audience that the field of knowledge is open to all, he suggested that they seek higher and broader things, and work for peace in particular, as it is essential to all progress.

At the start of the eighteenth century, women occupied the lowest position of all time, said Colonel Osborne. In the nineteenth century, schools and professions were opened to women, they received suffrage, and during the great war they really proved their capabilities.

'Toy' Orchestra Led By Son of Musician

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—When Mr. Charles Zukoski was elected president of the Birmingham Civic Symphony Orchestra recently, he had no idea that his eight-year-old son, Charles Jr., would also be chosen to direct a competing orchestra—the Toy Symphony Orchestra, organized by the Birmingham College of Music.

But such was the case and now there is plenty of conversation about music in the Zukoski home. While Mr. Zukoski makes interesting plans for next year's program and for enlarging the scope of the Civic Symphony, his son is making equally ambitious plans for the Toy Orchestra.

The Toy Orchestra gave its initial appearance recently with a presentation of "Minuet, from Symphony in E Flat," by Mozart-Schulhoff. The audience applauded it more than the big orchestra. With the Toy Orchestra, there is not only the question of musicianship, but of discipline, for where 42 musicians are placed in one group ranging from three to eight years of age, a little restlessness is apt to develop. But it is at least sharing interest with the big orchestra.

Meteors Fly With a Swish, According to New Evidence

Technical Observer Thinks Reports Creditable but That It Would Mean Sound Traveling as Fast as Light, Which Is a Mystery

NORTHFIELD, Minn., July 2 (AP)—Convincing evidence that a sound traveling in air at the unbelievable speed of light is given off by meteors is reported in the official journal of astronomers, Popular Astronomy.

Under the familiar laws of acoustics, no air-born sound can travel faster than 1090 feet a second. Lay stories that big meteors make a swishing sound that travels as fast as their light have been ascribed to excited imaginations.

But some new facts, which cannot be dismissed as imagination, were unearthed by H. H. Nininger, of Denver, secretary of the Society for Research on Meteorites, when he covered the trail of the giant meteor which illuminated New Mexico and adjoining states in March, 1933. This survey covering thousands of square miles has just been completed.

"As with all of the meteors which the writer has investigated," he states, "there were many people who in this instance reported hearing a swishing or whining noise at the instant of the fireball's passage.

"Of course it is at once evident that a sound from the meteor passing 50 to 100 miles from an observer would require minutes to reach him, yet one meets with this same story so frequently as to raise the question whether there may not be a method of sound transmission at the velocity of ether waves."

Mr. Nininger cites the "psychological" explanations hitherto adopted by natural scientists whereby observers were believed to have confused sight with imaginary sound and says:

"Reports of sound come in many cases under circumstances which seem to justify serious consideration of the problem. In several instances witnesses have testified emphatically regarding various meteors, that a swishing noise first drew their attention and led them to seek its source when as yet buildings or other objects hid the meteor from view

"Without exception, those who have reported this peculiar phenomenon describe the sound as a sort of hum, whine or swishing noise, occasionally comparing it with the noise produced by thrusting hot iron into cold water."

Although Mr. Nininger does not attempt to explain the sound as a possible manifestation of an electrical phenomenon, he tells of a huge, luminous cloud 200 miles long and three miles in diameter which hung in the sky more than an hour after passage of this meteor.

There is no chance for imagination about the cloud. He found the photographs of it. Its height ranged from 50 miles down to below 35. It could be seen 200 miles. He refused at first to believe the stories that it was self-luminous. Scientists said the light must be reflection of sunshine high above the earth, as this meteor was seen not long before sunrise.

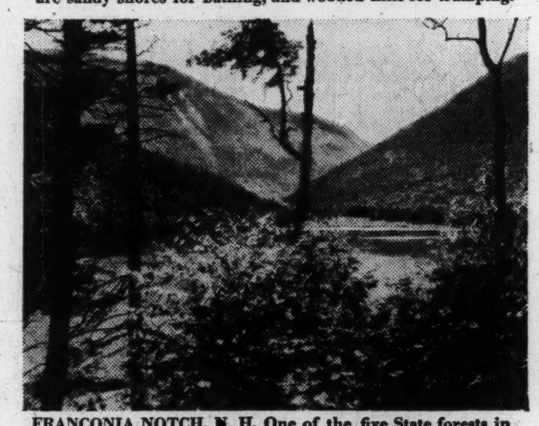
But measurement of the photos proved that no sun ray eyer struck the cloud. It was too far up in intense cold to be made of hot particles. So an electrical phenomenon is the only present explanation.

Growing Fast

According to League of Nations figures of world population, the globe's net gain in population averages 30,000,000 a year.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME. and Kennebunk Beach are the summer homes of writers and artists of international fame. Fine sailing and fishing here.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H. Fishing here is excellent, and trout as large as ten pounds are caught, also many other kinds. There are sandy shores for bathing, and wooded hills for tramping.



FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. One of the five State forests in New Hampshire which offer you free camping facilities. Here's beautiful Echo Lake—in the very heart of the White Mountains.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Many people think of New Hampshire as strictly an inland state; and yet here is a fine seaport, with a glorious harbor where boats can sail the whole summer long.

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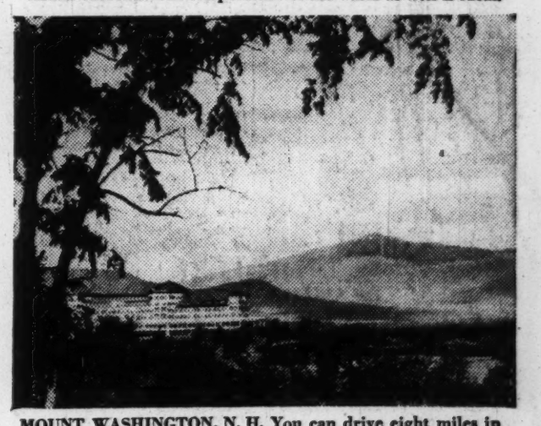

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H. You can drive eight miles in your car up to the summit of this highest of the great Eastern peaks—then see a glorious panorama unroll before your view.

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NEWPORT, R. I. A typical scene along the ocean drive. Six fine courses await the golfer here, some open to all upon payment of regular fee, others requiring member's introduction.

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Call Issued for Safe Fourth

Massachusetts Serves Nation

Woolen Workers Defer Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

sumers League would like to see Miss Natalie Mathews at the Labor Commissioner's desk. Others see Mr. Robert F. Bradford, one of Governor Ely's secretaries, filling the post.

Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy hasn't been active in the State for a while, but he's a son of Boston and a son-in-law of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. He probably will be elected chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Weather

Only "Moderately Warm"

"This isn't hot," the Weather Bureau says. Its thermometer atop the Federal Building has recorded only about 80 or 90 at the peak during the past three or four days. People down in the streets mop their brows, however, and seek shady spots, as the "warm spell," unusually long for this part of the country, continues.

Good news, though. The wind, out of the southwest for days, switches to the north. Cooler, perhaps rain, for the holiday.

Campers

Off for the Woods

Sixteen special trains, 400 extra Pullmans, 225 extra day coaches. All to rush 10,000 jubilant boy and girl campers into northern New England for the summer. The last contingents arrived and departed over the Boston and Maine and Maine Central last night and today.

Yankee resorters and camp proprietors expect an increase of between 15 and 20 per cent in the summer influx this year. About 65 per cent of the happy youngsters streaming through Boston were bound for Maine camps, the rest to New Hampshire and Vermont.

Strikes

Off Again

New England woolen workers yesterday declared their faith in the NRA by calling off the strike scheduled for today, leaving the dispute in the hands of federal adjusters.

The new Labor Relations Board must take immediate action in settling the machine-load controversy, however, leaders of the United Textile Workers' Union warn, or the strike weapon will again be unsheathed.

Mr. Joseph Sylvia, general union organizer, says that while workers want an amicable settlement, they aren't "retreating" from what they consider just demands. The strike would have sent out 50,000 New England woolen shop workers.

City Affairs

Meeting Loses Color

Seven alleged Communists tried to "butt in" on a peaceful demonstration at City Hall today. Unemployed single men were protesting the welfare department's order cutting their weekly allowance to $2. Between 40 and 50 trooped to town, stood outside the council chamber to lobby a bit against the economy move.

Police, hearing Communists would try to capitalize on the affair, swooped down on the group. Seven men whom police say they know as bonafide "reds" were pulled out, urged into the street. The radicals were passing out handbills urging resistance to the welfare cut order, especially urging removal of "Dowling," welfare head.

No arrests were made. The peaceful demonstrators were called together by City Councillor Henry Selvitella, and were to be taken before the executive session of the council late today.

Business is Good

If cars keep on whizzing through the new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel at the rate recorded for the past two days, interest charges, maintenance costs, and other expenses will be met. Between 2 p. m. Saturday and 10 a. m. today 29,750 cars took the short cut to East Boston, each paying the 25-cent fee. At this rate 676 cars have been dodging under the harbor each hour. Mr. Christopher J. Carven, Public Works Commissioner, looking up from a figure-covered paper, says this business should bear the load all right. Others foresee a cutting down on traffic, however, after the novelty wears off.

Roads

Over and Under

A perspiring officer waved traffic on as usual today at the intersection of Huntington Avenue and the Riverway. The job wasn't as hard perhaps as sometimes it is, for a rising thermometer does tend to thin out mid-city motoring. But normally the corner provides a good example of what such corners can do by way of snarling up heavy automobile travel.

The spot may soon do its last bit of snarling, however. It was learned today that the Government had approved a grant of $3,500,000 to Massachusetts for highway construction. About $350,000 will go, according to present plans, into an underpass at the Huntington-Riverway crossing.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission explains that this project, a major part of a general plan to facilitate the routing of traffic over the new Worcester Turnpike, was held up until federal funds were in sight.

Travel

Night travelers used to the click-click of the rail joints in a Pullman, the throb of engines aboard ship, the swish of rubber tires on a transcontinental bus, can now add a new noise to their category of familiar sounds—the drone of an airplane engine. Sleeper planes are about to be put into extensive service on some American air transport lines.

Into Boston tonight on exhibition flight will drop one of the first of the fleet of American Airline's new Curtiss Condor sleping planes to be converted into night sleeper service. The plane is similar in exterior to the Curtiss Condors already employed on the Boston-New York run. Inside the 12 seats can be quickly made up in flight or on the ground into six berths each an inch longer than the typical Pullman berth. Individually controlled ventilation, reading lights, windows, call buttons, clothes nets and hangers are provided for the night-flying sleeper passenger.

American Airlines will use these sleeper planes on its New York, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago services, beginning July 8, according to Mr. John F. Wheelock, Boston city manager of the airline. Boston air services will connect at New York for the sleeper plane.

Miscellaneous

Football Game Called

A football game nearly "blew up" in Dorchester Lower Mills yesterday. A group of children, in spite of the heat, were enjoying a good kicking match, the object of their kicks being what appeared to be a tightly rolled bundle of newspapers. But Patrolman James White intervened before things got too hot.

He had noticed a brown substance leaking from the package. On closer examination it proved to be dynamite. The explosive was traced to a shack in the rear of a home facing Dorchester Park. Through a door, already broken down, Patrolman White saw 50 more pounds of the dynamite.

The would-be football went to Boston police headquarters for safekeeping.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Sara Mildred Strauss Dancers make their first appearance with the orchestra, 8:30.

Pomp and Circumstance.....Elgar
"La Belle Hélène," Overture.Offenbach
Preludium.....Järnefeld
Ballet Music, from "Faust".....Gounod
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube."
Waltz.....Strauss
Ave Maria.....Bach-Gounod
"España," Rhapsody.....Chabrier

SARA MILDRED STRAUSS DANCERS With Orchestra

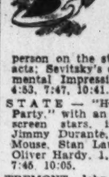
Sons of the Bayou.....Bloom
Tales from the Vienna Woods.
Waltz.....Strauss
"Flight and Destruction"
"Carioca".....Youmans

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Springtime for Henry," with Nancy Carroll, Otto Kruger, Nigel Bruce and Herbert Mundin. Fenway at 1, 3:36, 6:12, 8:48. Paramount at 9:35 a. m., 12:19, 3:03, 5:47, 8:31. Also "Fog Over Frisco."

BOSTON—Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook in "Let's Try Again." 11:23 a. m., 1:55, 4:27, 6:59, 9:31. Also "Murder on the Black Board," with Edna May Oliver and James Gleason.

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "The Life of Vergie Winters." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



EXETER — Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Change of Heart." 2:15, 5, 8. Also Victor McLaglen and Dorothy Dell in "Wharf Angel."

METROPOLITAN—"Here Comes the Groom," with Mary Boland and Jack Haley. Mary Brian in person on the stage, and other vaudeville acts; Sevitsky's orchestra playing "Instrumental Impressions." 11:35 a. m., 1:39, 4:53, 7:47, 10:41.

STATE — "Hollywood Party," with an army of screen stars, including Jimmy Durante, Mickey Mouse, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. 1, 3:15, 5, 7:46, 10:05.

TREMONT—John Boles in "Beloved." 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Masquerader" and various shorts.

ORPHEUM—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man," a detective mystery with plenty of humorous moments. Vaudeville bill headed by Charlie Foy. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"The Constant Nymph," an English production. Based on Margaret Kennedy's novel. Also "Zwei Menschen," and a Mickey Mouse cartoon. 1:10, 4:30, 7:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Minute Mystery, "Hidden Evidence"; Alexander Woollcott in a short feature; Betty Boop cartoon; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

UPTOWN—"20 Million Sweethearts" with Ginger Rogers and Dick Powell. 1, 4:03, 7:06, 10:09. Also Sylvia Sidney in "Thirty Day Princess."

Mountain 'Hikers' Hope to Save Peaks

(Continued from Page 1)

from the peaks flattens out. The real scenic views are obtained from valleys and gaps, looking off to distant mountains. Furthermore, the delegates even favor roads ascending an occasional peak for variety, but bar peak after peak ascension.

The major fight is against the projected 400-mile "Skyline Drive" from Shenandoah National Park through Smoky Mountains National Park. The Smoky Mountains Hiking Club came to the conference armed with a resolution attacking all such skyline drives. The conference "wise men" defeated the resolution, realizing it would be futile and would brand the hiking trail builders as mere "cranks."

The 400-mile southern highway would wipe out practically all existing Appalachian Trail in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Mr. E. Guy Frizzell, president of the Smoky Mountains Hiking Club, explained that the last part of the road would split the 19-mile wide Smoky Mountains park into two parts. Original plans formulated by a governor's committee of three, none of whom are engineers, called for its location high on the peaks.

Reasons Against Peak Drive

Although projected for scenic beauties, the skyline road would hardly provide them, Mr. Frizzell said. The reasons are: First, many of the peaks to be ascended are covered with high trees, blocking panoramic views; second, an almost perpetual haze settles on the peaks, rendering distant views impossible. Further oppositionist arguments are that continual peak-to-peak driving is straining, not restful, and in many places the road will mar mountain sides.

The hiking club, convinced that a valley-line, gap-line highway would be the most scenic and satisfying, engaged an engineer to locate such a road. This he has done. His highway along the North Carolina-Tennessee border would run for 100 miles in North Carolina and then 100 miles in Tennessee.

North Carolinians do not like the hiking club's idea. They want either all the road in North Carolina or the skyline road. Recently the club gained a momentary victory when Washington tentatively favored a plan practically duplicating its own. But North Carolina appealed for further hearing. The result has not yet been determined.

Part of Road Built

Already part of the Skyline Drive exists in Shenandoah. This 40 miles necessitated relocation of the Appalachian Trail.

Farther north, in Pennsylvania, a projected "Rim Drive" would take over nearly 15 miles of the trail. Backed by commercially interested hotels, this highway also would climb the summits. Although pamphlets are published on the road, hikers expect its defeat.

The proposed road over New Hampshire's Presidential Range also aroused conference indignation. It would obliterate part of the Appalachian Trail but opposition mainly revolves around scenery and forest destruction.

Inversely, the projected Green Mountain Parkway through Vermont from the Massachusetts border to the Canadian line received praise as the type of road most favored. As now planned, it would never ascend the peaks and would be located to preserve scenic values.

Urge Keeping Trails Up

Strangely enough this road originally was strenuously opposed by the Green Mountain Club in whose lodge the conference is being held. Its opposition resulted in revision of the plans to meet club approval. The G. M. C., builders of Vermont's Long Trail, is now a strong backer of the road.

Mr. Myron H. Avery, chairman of the board of managers of the Appalachian Trail Conference, in his annual report, said the road menace to the Appalachian Trail can only be wiped out by maintaining high trail standards.

"As an obscure, overgrown and badly marked route, it will attract few people and command little attention," he stated. "Our constant endeavor must be to bring the route to such a stage of excellence that its physical condition and attractions will alone be all sufficient reason for its preservation.

"The ideal solution—public ownership of the entire route—is not an utter impossibility. Perhaps it should be our immediate objective as well as ultimate goal."

Negro College Celebrates

Wiley College at Marshall, Texas, oldest Negro college west of the Mississippi, recently celebrated its sixtieth anniversary.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Ted Black and his	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	orchestra	New York game..	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady.....	NBC violoncellist..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Bunkhouse Songs"	Yankee Singers....	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	Program from London	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS ensemble.....
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	skits; music.....	Sports reports.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; features.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round ..	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Grandmother's	Uncle Bob Sher-	Speaker; music....
7:00	Don Humbert; orch...	Trunk," sketch...	wood; circus band	Reports; news.....
7:15	'Dick Tracy" sketch.	Gene and Glenn...	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Radio Nature League.	After Dinner Revue	Song Album.....	Market outlook....
7:45	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble..
8:00	Jan Garber and his	"Caesar Rodney's	Voice of Experience	Local dance music.
8:15	dance orchestra.....	Ride," sketch.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Comedy Capers....
8:30	Highway safety talk..	Gladys Swarthout;	"Raffles, the Ama-	Soloist; orch.....
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch....	soloists; orch.....	teur Cracksman"..	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra...	tenor soloist.....	chorus; orch.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Dramatic program,	Joe Cook; soloists;	Henrietta Schu-	Local dance music.
9:45	from network.....	vocal trio; orch...	mann, piano; or..	Reports; news.....
10:00	NBC Composers Night:	Gene Arnold; guest	People's Symph'ny	Wayne King and
10:15	Vallee Orchestra;	soloist; orch.....	Orchestra concert	his orchestra.....
10:30	vocal soloists.....	Musical program...	Concert ensemble..	Mary Eastman;
10:45	Talk, Senat'r Fletcher	Gothic Echoes.....	Sports reports.....	Evan Evans; or...
11:00	Reports; organ.....	Forecasts; talks....	Yankee News Serv-	CBS organist.....
11:15	Local dance music...	News; dance music	ice; dance music..	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Jack Denny	Carl Hoff and	Local dance music	Sign off.....
11:45	and his orchestra....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Address, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
3:00 WAAB, "Yes or No on the New Deal," a "Man-in-the-Street" program.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-New York game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "The Summers-Wilcox Bankruptcy Law," NBC speakers.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone soloist.
8:00 WNAC, Lavender and Old Lace; soloists; male trio; pianists; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians.
8:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.
9:30 WBZ, Third Division pre-convention program; speakers; band.
9:30 WEEI, Promenade: Ray Perkins; Betty Brown; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, National Education Association; addresses, Merlin H. Aylesworth, president of NBC; Newton D. Baker; Jessie Gray.
10:00 WEEI, De Koven's "Robin Hood," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay and others; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Clara, Lu 'n' Em, guest soloists.
10:30 WAAB, Melodic Strings, orchestra from Toronto, Ont.
11:00 WAAB, "The Party Issues," CBS speakers, from Washington, D. C.

Wednesday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, Program from Denmark; address of Christian X; speakers; soloists.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, Two games, Red Sox-New York, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:00 WEEI, "Yankee Doodle," dramatic sketch with musical background.
3:30 WEEI, Stephen Foster anniversary program; John Tasker Howard; soloists.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Eric Delamarter, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Hour of Smiles: Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; studio chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, sketch, "Young People and Old Evils," with talking picture players.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "E Pluribus Unum," dramatic and musical program.
10:00 WNAC, Program to and from Byrd expedition at Little America.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward C. Tomlinson; soloists.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and moderately warm tonight and early Tuesday, followed by showers or thunderstorms late Tuesday or Tuesday night; cooler Tuesday night; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Fair and warmer tonight; Tuesday fair in the morning; showers Tuesday afternoon or night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; showers in the afternoon; cooler Tuesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday morning; local thundershowers Tuesday afternoon or night; cooler Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming south or southwest and increasing Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday; showers Tuesday night.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers near middle of week, otherwise generally fair; considerably cooler beginning, warmer middle, cooler end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	76	88	New Orleans	80	90
Bermuda	80	84	New York	76	90
Chicago	70	80	Norfolk, Va.	74	86
Denver	68	92	Philadelphia	82	92
Helena, Mont.	56	84	St. Louis	82	94
Jacksonville	80	90	St. Paul	74	88
Kansas City	74	96	San Francisco	56	72
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	78	84
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—9 a. m. July 2.
B—Maximum July 1.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 4:33 p. m., Tuesday 4:52 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:55 p. m.

Kraut For Inmates

URBANA, Ill. (AP) — Sauerkraut made from Chinese cabbage is to be a new delicacy in meals served to 45,879 inmates in charitable and penal institutions of Illinois.

New Type Melon From California On Boston Market

Each freight train that puffs in from the South or West is bringing something new in the fruit and vegetable line for the Boston market. Sweet potatoes, red currants, gooseberries, yellow onions, Persian melons and Bartlett pears were some of the most popular newcomers to the stalls in Faneuil Hall market last week.

California, perhaps, has the distinction of giving the Boston fruit market most of its unusual fruits. This week it has sent a new kind of melon, a combination of the honeydew and Persian. It is called the Japdew. Round and colored like a honeydew, official tasters declare it to be exceptionally delectable with a very sweet flavor. Probably the fruit will retail on the stands today for 40 to 75 cents, according to size.

Housewives with jelly-making aspirations will find the new currants desirable with the berries retailing at 20 cents a quart. Those who are partial to the deep-colored pie will find in the new gooseberries an ideal fruit to suit their fancies.

Bartlett pears, also from California, are selling at 40 to 50 cents a dozen with larger and harder ones 60 cents.

This week brings the Fourth of July and to many this day means salmon and peas. Although early to quote actual prices, it is expected that first quality salmon will retail from 30 to 40 cents a pound. Of course, peas are plentiful and should be available at reasonable prices by the Fourth.

Native blueberries have arrived, retailing at 40 cents a quart with the large cultivated berries cheaper by 15 cents. Cherries are bringing 30 cents a pound with the sour ones for pies 15 and 20 cents a quart. Good Georgia peaches have been selling at 35 cents a dozen.

Northern strawberries from Maine and New Hampshire are on their way in carload lots to the Boston market. Berries from the former state will bring around 30 cents a quart with some cheaper varieties retailing at 20 cents. Raspberries are plentiful and selling at 12 to 15 cents a pint.

Friday and Saturday's trading, according to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture survey, was very inactive with practically all lines of the locally grown produce bringing generally lower prices. The market was featured by the first receipts of locally grown parsnips.

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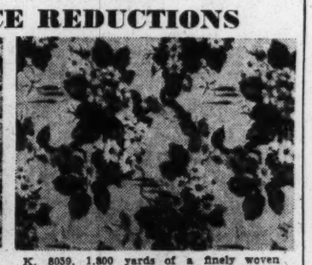

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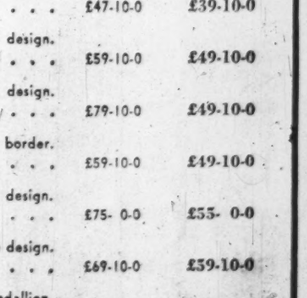

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Average French Farmer Thinks More of His Crops Than He Does of Politics

In Brittany They Discuss Prices of Fertilizer and Frost Effect on Plants and Disregard the Chatter of Police Guns on Streets of Capital

First of two articles

By Mallory Browne

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Paris has changed—there is no doubt about that. Outwardly, everything goes on as usual; taxis whirl and honk along the broad boulevards and narrow streets, while in the soft spring evenings half of Paris continues to sit at the tables of the sidewalk cafés and watch the other half go strolling by in search of a seat.

Underneath this serene exterior, however, there is a different atmosphere. Ever since Feb. 6, when the rhythmic rattle of automatic revolvers repulsed the rioting mobs in front of the Chamber of Deputies, things have not been quite the same.

But what about the rest of France? What do the provinces think about the recent events and uprisings in the French capital that—so they are told—threatened to overthrow the régime?

For Paris is not France, clearly. The United States would not like to be judged exclusively by what happens in New York, nor is London a fair example of the whole of the British Isles. What, then, does the rest of France feel about the recent revolutionary—the word is not too strong—developments in Paris.

French Largely Agricultural

Nearly half the 42,000,000 Frenchmen are farmers, even in this industrial age. Leave out Paris—which is practically what we intend to do—and the proportion of peasant population immediately rises above the halfway mark. Leave out industrialized Alsace-Lorraine and the manufacturing centers of the extreme north—which we do not intend to do but will take up in a second article—and the proportion of farmers becomes overwhelmingly high.

Come with me, then, south and east of Paris to the minute village of St. Bonnet, tucked away in the heart of a typical agricultural and stock-raising district. A wet wind whips the early leaves of the close-cropped lime trees that line the village Place—an elementally simple square, framed on three sides by the inevitable mayor's office, church and school, and on the fourth by the few shops of the single street.

A group of perhaps 20 men are standing outside the door of the single-storied school. By good fortune it happens to be one of the two Sundays in the year when the Syndicat Agricole—the farmers' syndicate of the region—is holding its assembly, and as the guests of one of them we are allowed to attend.

Sabots Nicely Polished

Inside, the schoolroom is primitively bare, with only a few wooden benches, a rustic table and a few folding chairs. These are drawn up about a small stove, for it is a damp cold day, and their occupants extended toward the welcome warmth their shining black sabots—for it is Sunday and most of the attendance wears classic wooden shoes, to which they have, in some unexplainable manner, succeeded in giving a very creditable shine!

In all, there are now gathered nearly 40 farmers from the surrounding countryside. What an ideal opportunity, by listening to their conversation, to learn what the French peasant farmer thinks about politics—for surely they must be talking politics! But no. The talk runs entirely on the high cost of fertilizer, the low price of beef, the difficulty of disposing of wheat at any price, the scarcity of farm-hand labor, the danger to the fruit crop of the late frost. Not a word, however, of Paris or politics.

Somewhat disconcerted, we quietly question one of the younger farmers, whose acquaintance we have made the previous day at the house of our host. What is the feeling of most of the farmers and peasants here about the Government, the Republican régime?

Don't Care a "Durn"

Our friend laughed—a bit dryly, and, it seemed, almost bitterly. His reply was a colorful French phrase which can perhaps best be translated by:

"We just don't give a gol' durn!"

Then he continued calmly and without any show of feeling, to explain that, like most of his fellow farmers, he had long ago become completely disgusted at the antics of the Chamber of Deputies, and had simply ceased to take any more account of it than he had to. And anyway, they had far too much work to do—and too little help to do it with—to waste time wondering about this eternal Parisian political nonsense!

The meeting is devoted entirely to the routine affairs of the syndicate. It revealed that French peasants have little to learn from Soviet Russia in the way of "collective farming"! For here was half a hundred small farmers, each owning a few score acres or less, who have organized as a unit to buy and use, in turn, modern farm machinery that would be a burden to any one of them alone; and who likewise act as a unit in buying seed, supplies and fertilizer, and in marketing their cattle and crops. They have even set up a joint export organization for shipping their prize white cattle to all parts of the world!

Royalist Sympathies Alert

After the business meeting we converse with the president of the syndicate, M. le Marquis de R——. Here one finds unconcealed pleasure at the return of the conservatives to power in the National Government, and, although it is not voiced, one senses the survival of strong royalist sympathies. The prevailing sentiment, however, is the same as that of the peasant: the politicians in Parliament are, in general, a useless lot, and not worth wasting time and thought upon.

Except that they are perhaps better organized than those of most agricultural districts, the farmers at St. Bonnet are typical of those of most of France. It is not possible, however, to generalize too much, for regional differences can be very great.

In Brittany, for example, the "curé de campagne"——the Roman Catholic priest of the countryside—reigns supreme. What political ideas the busy farmers have are molded almost entirely by the church—that is to say, they are conservative in the extreme, even tending toward the royalist ideas of the Action Française.

Inasmuch as the revolt of Feb. 6 was in great part precipitated by organizations of the Right, and resulted in the overthrow of the Radical,—and therefore in theory at least, anti-clerical—cabinet of the Left, and the return to partial power of the Moderates, it has the approval of the rural population of Brittany. The same is true of a considerable portion of the neighboring province of Normandy.

Different Story Elsewhere

Elsewhere, however, the agricultural provinces tell a different story. The farm lands of the great central plain—vast kitchen-garden of Paris—and the fertile valleys and hillsides of the south, constitute today as at the beginning of the century the backbone of French republicanism. Here the riots of last February were at first severely condemned as an attempted "Fascist coup" for which the traditionally explosive temper of "those Parisians" was largely responsible.

"If those Fascist reactionaries of the Right in Paris try to put over a coup d'état, they'll have us to deal with," was the comment of many a Jacobean farmer as he read the news in the Dépêche de Toulouse, the Radical Party's principal organ in the provinces, which naturally took pains to encourage such sentiments.

But, if the average French farmer's first thought was an almost unconscious reaction against what appeared to be a threat to those liberties which the peasant won in the Revolution and still watches over and guards as jealously as he does the "bas de laine" that serves him in lieu of a savings bank, there are indications that upon riper reflection he began to wonder if those Parisians who tried to throw the Deputies in the Seine were so far wrong after all. With the exception—of course!—of his own deputy, who is very obliging about obtaining little favors for him and his friends—those deputies are a noisy and troublesome lot who do little else but raise the taxes, or else they waste their time and the people's money upsetting the Government every month or two!

See Changes Needed

It must have been because of some such reflections as these that the farmers accorded their skeptical but willing consent to M. Gaston Doumergue; and that, as many provincial observers affirm, a substantial part of rural provincial opinion is beginning to feel now that some profound changes must be made in the old republic if it is to be worth keeping.

It is this sentiment of an increasingly strong desire for a change—almost any change—that a friend, an expert observer, brought back with him recently from a visit to the wine-growing districts of Burgundy and Bordeaux. This important branch of French agriculture has been particularly hard hit by the economic crisis, for it is very largely an exporting industry.

Without going into the details of the situation, exports of wine from Bordeaux alone fell in 1933 to 20,467,000 liters, an all-time low figure, which compares with a pre-war normal of about 60,000,000 liters annually and a high figure of 150,000,000 liters.

Internal consumption of wine has also fallen off, though not so severely, so that despite a voluntary reduction of 12 per cent in the acreage planted in vineyards, there is very serious overproduction—which, incidentally, the new American market seems to be doing very little to relieve.

Peter Without Paul

In the face of such economic difficulties, then, the wine-growers of France—and they are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, if not actually millions—are extremely discontented and ready for a change in the vague hope that a new régime might bring relief. These feelings are shared by many other farmers who are experiencing similar difficulty in selling their wheat—the government price-fixing plan for wheat having failed to function in practice—and by others who are able to get only about a cent a pound for their spring lambs although lamb chops are selling in Paris at nearly $1 a pound!

"The representative régime as we know it in France is doomed," a leading French statesman and deputy from an agricultural department, many times a Cabinet Minister, remarked to me recently.

"But, Monsieur le Ministre," I asked, "you realize that a change is on the way because of your contacts with Paris, with the world generally. But what about the peasant voters back home whom you represent in Parliament? Do they want to get rid of you?"

"Eh bien! I will tell you," he answered with a laugh. "The farmers back in my circumscription want to keep their deputy, but they want to abolish Parliament!"

And this contradiction appears to sum up fairly well the sentiment in agricultural France. Attached to his individual liberty, and to popular sovereignty, the farmer is discontented and wants a radical change, without, however, renouncing his hard-won privilege of keeping a hand on the helm—and the purse strings—of the future France.

Sabots Still Clatter on Brittany's Cobbles

H. Armstrong Roberts

Provincial France Cares Little What Paris Does

Left to Right—On the Banks of the River Loire. Peasant Type in Breton Shovel Hat. Peasants Wear Native Breton Headdress.

W. C. T. U. Expanding, National Head Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, ILL., July 2—Declaring that the National W. C. T. U. was expanding its membership as well as its activities, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, its president, took occasion in a statement yesterday to deny rumors that this organization was in any way shifting from its original course of attack on the liquor evil.

Mrs. Smith, on the eve of her departure Saturday for the World W. C. T. U. convention at Stockholm, said:

"Widespread reports that the National W. C. T. U. has changed its historic plan of attack upon the beverage liquor and all allied social and industrial evils has no basis whatever in fact.

"Despite rumors and statements to the contrary, the National W. C. T. U. has not shifted, but rather broadened and intensified its program of education and constructive action on the alcohol problem."

While the W. C. T. U. has recently expanded its school program, scientific temperance education as to the effects of alcohol, however, is but one of the 30 distinct battle fronts of the White Ribbon movement, she said.

Fewer Negroes in Richmond

Richmond, Va., is the only important city in the South to experience a decrease in Negro population within modern times, says the National Urban League.

Roosevelt's 'Cousin' in Chile Makes National Sound Picture

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 30 (By U. P.)—A neighborly ceremony in Washington and the first sound film produced in Chile, unconnected as they may seem, both tend to show why the middle name of President Roosevelt is well-known in Chile. Both events stem from a visit of Amasa Delano to Chile in 1817.

President Roosevelt invited Minister Emilio Edwards to the White House to receive a book describing his ancestor's travels in Chile for presentation to the University of Chile at Santiago. Members of the Delano family, including Paul Delano, came to Chile the following year in 1818, and took part in the War of Independence.

Jorge Delano, grandson of the intrepid sea-rover Paul, has only recently finished the first successful sound film production in Chile, after studying in Los Angeles and Hollywood in 1929.

Paul Delano settled down in Chile and founded the Chilean branch of the family. The Delanos were active in mining and manufacturing, and are related to Minister Emilio Edwards.

All the sound equipment, cameras except the lenses, used in Jorge Delanos production were made here. Film was imported. The first film, named "North and South," contrasts the differences between United States and Chile. Ernest L. Gunther, U. S. naval attaché, acted as casting director, with a group of American residents supporting Alejandro Flores and Hilda Sour, the former Chile's leading actor, and the latter an opera and radio singer.

Government aid was supplied through the State Mining Bank, which advanced $32,000, because the film portrays the copper and gold mining of Northern Chile. About 30,000 feet of film were made, of which 9000 will form the edited version. In 1929, Delano won the Cinematograph Grand Prix in the Ibero-American exposition at Seville, Spain, with his silent film, "The Street of Dreams."

Australia Gives Rousing Farewell To Hore-Ruthven

Press Terms It Dominion's Indorsement of Imported Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—British Dominions appreciate imported vicegerents. This is the South Australian press's interpretation of the enthusiastic demonstrations accorded Sir and Lady Alexander Hore-Ruthven upon their departure after Sir Alexander's six-year term as Governor of South Australia.

Although there is still a clamor by the Labor Party for locally appointed governors, the feeling is growing among the public that the present Governor-General of Australia, Sir Isaac Isaacs, the first to be so nominated, will also be the last.

It was significant that, during his farewell speeches at official functions, Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven stressed the value of representatives of the King coming from England and his remarks were always applauded.

At least 100,000 people gathered in the streets of the metropolitan area through which Sir Alexander and Lady Hore-Ruthven drove on their way to join the mail steamer at the Outer Harbor for England. The usual stay of a Governor is five years, but Sir Alexander's was extended as the result of special representations to the Imperial authorities. It was at the request of the Lord Mayor, Mr. James R. Cain, that the Governor drove through the city on his final day in Adelaide. For an hour business was practically suspended. The city was beflagged and representatives of more than 100 organizations formed a guard of honor, which included the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The whole route of 14 miles from Adelaide to the Outer Harbor was lined by 30,000 school children and planes stunted over the water as the steamer departed.

The press described the farewell proceedings as a wonderful personal tribute.

The new Governor, Major-General Winston Dugan, will arrive in Adelaide toward the end of July and, meanwhile, the viceregal office will be filled by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Murray, who is also Chief Justice of South Australia.

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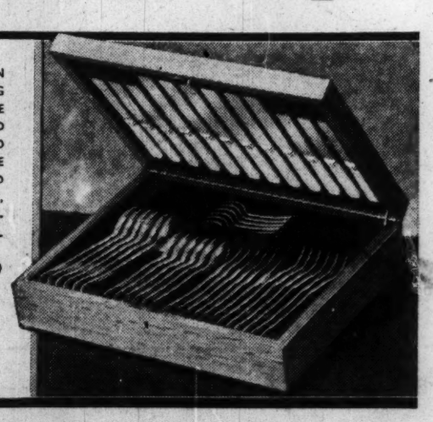
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The Children's Page

The Saving of Gwendolen

By Leigh Kidman

TIMOTHY TODD, the hedgehog, loved to play hide-and-seek with the last rays of sunshine when they darted here and there among the bushes before going to bed. His spines rattled gently against the leaves as he pushed his way in and out after the dancing beams of light. He could never catch the beams, but he would go on trying until, with the coming of night, he would suddenly think of something else. Supper time!

Timothy Todd trotted down the path which led to the pretty little thatched cottage where Louie Rose lived with her father, Keeper Brooks, and her mother, Mrs. Keeper Brooks.

He had not gone far, however, before a twig snapped behind him, and turning he saw Benny Bobtail, the rabbit, coming frisking along in his usual sprightly way, bobbing his tail to show the white under part.

"Where are you going, Tim?" he asked, twirling his whiskers.

"I am going to see if Louie Rose has put out any milk for me tonight," replied Tim.

"I'll come with you," said Benny.

The two friends were soon nosing gently round the lilac bush under which they had so often found things good to eat. Sometimes there were lettuce leaves, sometimes there was a carrot, sometimes a cabbage, but always there was milk for Timothy Todd. Tonight, however, there was nothing.

A Disappointment

They looked at each other in a disappointed way, and then turned slowly into the copse.

"None again," said Tim sadly. "I wonder why? Louie Rose never used to forget us—always milk for me and something nice for you."

"I can tell you," snapped Benny, with a little stamp of his hind foot. "It's that doll thing she calls Gwendolen. Louie Rose is always playing with Gwendolen and takes her everywhere, and Gwendolen makes her forget us. It's all Gwendolen's fault."

"Perhaps she will remember us again soon," said Tim.

"PER-haps!" snorted Benny.

The two trotted silently side by side deeper into the wood. It was nearly dark now, for a purple black cloud had come up and big spots of rain began to fall pit pat on the leaves.

"Quick, Tim! In here!"

Benny's white tail was a flickering beacon as he dived into the darkness of the big hole in a hollow beech tree. Tim scurried after him.

The rain came faster. Benny settled down comfortably for a doze and shut first one eye and then the other.

Timothy Todd sat by the opening and watched the rain falling like streaks of silver against the darkness of the bushes.

Suddenly he leaned forward and peered out at a pinky white object propped up against a tree a little way off.

He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Yes, it was Gwendolen!

Timothy's Conscience

The rain was beginning to patter down through the leaves now and Gwendolen was getting wetter and wetter every minute. Tim shivered a little and drew back into his shelter. It was warm and dry in the tree and he did not like getting wet; he wished he had not seen Gwendolen.

By this you will understand that Timothy was not feeling quite comfortable about leaving some one in the rain while he was warm and dry.

Presently he looked out again. The rain was pattering on Gwendolen's head, and running down her pink and white face onto the pretty spotted dress and scarlet shoes.

Tim knew he would not be easy in his mind unless he went to her, and yet he could not help feeling a little bit annoyed at having to do so. One more look at the rain and he rushed out to the rescue. He grabbed the sash around her waist and started to drag her to the hole in the old beech tree.

The scratching of his spines against the trunk as he hurried out roused Benny Bobtail, who lazily unclosed first one eye and then the other. The first eye took in Timothy Todd's absence, but both eyes fully opened took in Tim and Gwendolen in the rain outside.

"Whatever ARE you doing, Tim?" he called from the safe shelter of the tree.

"It's Gwendolen, and she's getting wet," answered Tim.

"Who cares if she does?" snapped Benny.

"Louie Rose does," puffed Tim, sturdily tugging Gwendolen along.

Benny Bobtail bounced out to help and very soon all three were sitting safely inside the tree.

Benny shook himself fiercely like a small wet dog, and then looked at Gwendolen in a disdainful way.

"Well," he said, "what shall we do now? If we leave her here Louie Rose will soon forget about her and then, perhaps, she will remember us again."

"Louie Rose is very fond of Gwendolen," said Tim solemnly, and he looked hard at the doll.

Benny Bobtail scratched his ear; then he nibbled his foot; then he scratched the other ear, and then he said, "Oh, well, we'll take her back between us in the morning."

The sun rose quite early the next day, and quickly began to mop up some of the storm of the night before. It also did its best to dry the pretty pink frock and golden hair which belonged to Gwendolen, who was being carefully carried down the path by Benny Bobtail and Timothy Todd.

"In the porch," whispered Benny Bobtail,

So they left her sitting in a dry corner and scurried off to the bushes to watch for Loule Rose.

It was not long before the door of the cottage opened and Louie Rose ran out, and the first thing she saw was Gwendolen sitting in the porch. She gave a little cry of joy and her happy voice came quite clearly to the two friends in the bushes.

"Oh my Precious! I was so afraid I had left you out all night in the rain. I've been so unhappy about you, and I'm so glad you are safe. It was bedtime when I got back from Auntie Jane's and I could not remember where you were. Do you suppose Timothy Todd and Bunny Bobtail think I have forgotten them because I couldn't put out any milk and lettuce leaves for them while I was away?" And she hurried off to get their breakfast ready.

The two little listeners in the bushes looked at each other with happy eyes. Louie Rose had not forgotten them after all!

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He Grabbed the Sash Around Her Waist and Started to Drag Her to the Hole in the Old Beech Tree.

The Children's Music Corner

By Gladys M. Stein

Tommy Learns an International Language

"YOU'VE been looking at those two little slips of paper for the last half-hour," remarked Geraldine one warm July evening when she and her 9-year-old brother were sitting on the front steps.

"I'm worried," Tommy replied with a sigh. "Miss Sanner, the rhythm orchestra teacher told each of us children to draw two pieces of paper like these out of a box this afternoon. She said we were to learn all we could about the words on our papers, and then write a story about them. One of my slips," he continued, has *Speed* written on it, and the other the word *Music*. But I don't know how to write anything about them because they don't seem to go together."

"Oh, yes they do!" interrupted his sister. "Speed means the same as tempo in music, and there's many other words which tell us how fast or how slow to play."

"If there are," Tommy complained doubtfully, "I wish you'd point out a few of them."

Geraldine Explains

"Run into the house and get your book of piano pieces, and I'll soon show you a dozen," promised Geraldine.

"Look," she directed as he handed her the book. "Here's *allegro* printed right over the very first measure of this piece. And you'll notice," she went on, "that almost every composition has one or more of these words written in the same place."

"But what does *allegro* mean?" inquired Tommy. "We never had it in our spelling books at school."

"It is an Italian word meaning to play in a quick, lively manner," she answered.

"I wish I had a list of those words," murmured Tommy. "Sort of a table starting with the slow speeds and working up to the real fast ones."

"Get a pencil and I'll give you the names of some," offered Geraldine. "And since they're all in Italian I'd better spell them out for you, too."

"Ready?" she asked when he had returned with the writing materials.

"Yes, go ahead."

"The slowest tempo or speed word is *grave*," she began. "And the next ones, working up from the very slow to the very fast, are: *largo, larghetto, adagio, lento, andante, andantino, moderato, allegretto, allegro, presto,* and *prestissimo*."

"Whew! what jaw breakers there are in music!" cried Tommy. "Why don't they print them in English, so that I'd know what they meant?"

Why Italian?

"It's this way," explained his sister. "The composers in most of the different countries have a custom of marking their works with Italian words, and music students the world over learned these just as they do the notes. So when you buy a piece written by a Frenchman, and published in France, you'll find the notes exactly like ours, and if the expression terms are the same Italian words that you have learned, you can play and understand the piece without studying the French language."

"That's not such a bad idea after all," said Tommy.

"I think it's a very sensible one. But there were three of the great composers who didn't follow this plan," Geraldine continued. "Schumann and Wagner both used German in marking their music, while Berlioz employed his native language—French. Even Beethoven used German for a time, but he, too, returned to Italian in later years."

"Well," declared Tommy in a relieved tone as he carefully folded up his list of music terms, "it's going to be easier than I expected to make up a little story about those two words. And thanks a lot for explaining them to me," he added gratefully, "I'll help you some day in return!"

The Game of Safety Pauses

You'll like this jolly game for your July parties. First draw on a dozen or more small slips of paper the following music sign 𝄐 which is called a Pause. Then pin or fasten these to chairs, walls, door-knobs, and so forth.

If you are playing in the house, someone can play a vigorous march on the piano, but if you're playing out-of-doors, the leader may sing or whistle any lively tune.

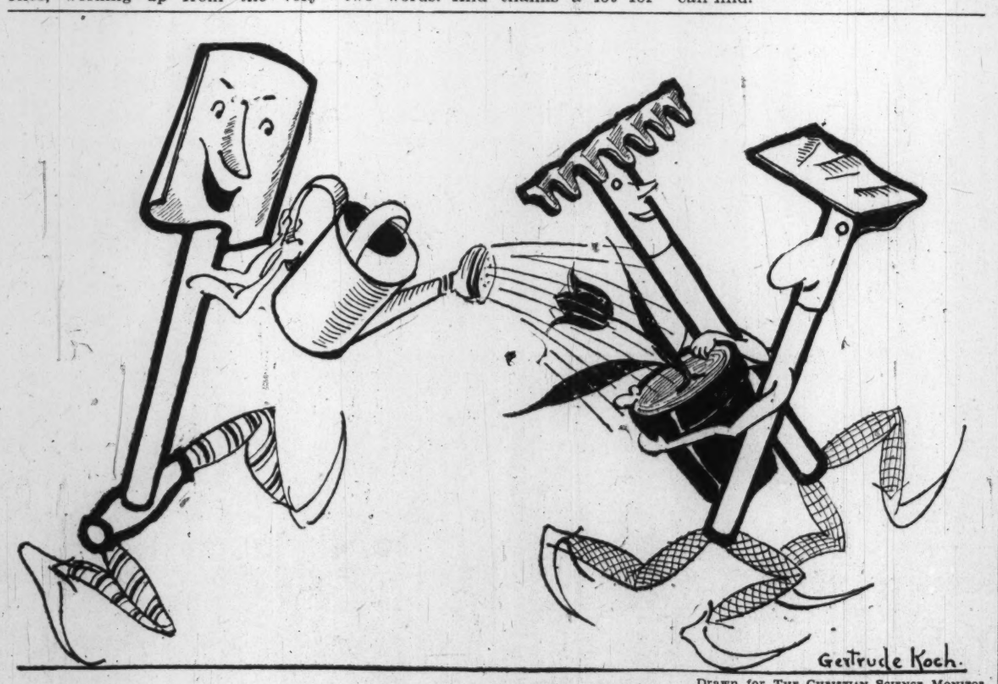
When the music begins the players start moving around the room or yard, never standing still for a second until the music stops. Then the players must quickly touch and hold onto a pause sign until the music begins again. Should a player be too far away to reach a sign in the given time, he or she is dropped from the game.

The person who succeeds in staying in the game the longest wins.

Note: You children will be interested in learning that these signs called Pauses or Holds have been used in church music for centuries. Notes with these marks over them are often called Crowned notes.

When this curved line and dot are placed over a note or rest, it means that the note or rest is to be held longer than usual. Pause signs placed over a double bar show that the bar is the end of the movement or of the entire piece.

The next time you look at music see how many of these signs you can find.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Four Friendly Gardeners

When we're planning for a garden
Where the flowers will sweetly grow
We depend for good assistants
On Mr. Spade and Rake and Hoe.

Cultivation is the secret
And good fertilizer, too;
With the handy tools I've mentioned
Helping make our dreams come true.

Should the little raindrops fail us
And the ground get hard and dry,
Watering Pot, our faithful servant,
For our aid is standing by.

So through all the summer hours
When our garden is so fair,
Let's be thankful for the gardeners
Who have helped us with its care.

CAROLYN LYONS

Something They Never Forgot

By Helen D. Weston

IN A back road in a rather dingy part of a city, near some coal yards, was a low spot where the rain water ran together and made a little puddle, which later became a spot of black mud. In the mud were water and sand and clay and soot, all pushing and crowding hard against one another.

The water was unhappy because it had lost its clearness and could not sparkle in the sunshine. The sand was disturbed because it was wet and heavy and was crowded down toward the bottom away from the light. The clay felt badly because it was dull-colored and sticky, and the soot was the most miserable of all because it was so black that the others all blamed it for getting them dirty, when it really wanted to be kind and helpful. Over and over it said every day: "I wish I were white! I wish I were white!"

The dewdrops and the starry snowflakes comforted the water. They said: "You are really like us, for we are all sisters. Some day the sun will take you up in its warm arms and carry you away, and then you will change and become lovely, as we are."

The Glass Consoles the Sand

Some glass that had been thrown on the ground near by consoled the sand. It said: "You are exactly like me. I was sand once, wet and very heavy, too, but since then I have lived in the light, and the light in me. Things may seem very dark to you now, but who can tell? Some day you may be a beautiful prism, throwing out light and color in every direction. It would be easy, very easy, to make you clear and brilliant."

When the clay heard all this, how it longed to have lovely colors, too! Even the bit of china, tossed near by, still had on it a bright pattern of blue and pink and gold. "Why cannot I have pretty flowers like you?" complained the clay.

"Perhaps you may yet," said the bit of china, "for I was once sticky clay myself. But we come from a very fine family. All the most delicately colored porcelains that live in the palaces of kings and emperors—far finer than I ever was, but I have seen them—are made from clay, just like us. You have the same inner fitness that they have to be a rare and lovely vessel; nothing can deprive you of it."

But there was not a word said anywhere to comfort the soot. It was beneath everyone's notice, so black and ugly. It shrank farther down in the mud and sighed: "I want to be white, oh, I want to be white! If only I, too, were just like something lovely in the world; if only I could believe that a black thing like me could ever become beautiful!"

A Glorious Stranger

Not very long after this, however, something new and very different happened in the little back road where the mud lay. By the queerest chance, a glorious stranger came, blazing and beautiful. It was pure as a dewdrop, as carefully fashioned as a snowflake, brilliant as a prism and flashed clearer colors than the rarest porcelain.

"You do not belong here, splendid stranger," whispered the soot humbly, "I fear I shall spoil your loveliness."

"Nothing can change me," said the new arrival in the midst of its own smiling light, "I am always myself everywhere and so are you. We are exactly alike, you and I. I used to be black carbon, too, just as you are, only I have tried harder and longer—much longer—to be white."

Then the diamond spoke to the water and the sand and the clay. "When the sun becomes hot and the rain stops, then all the water will travel away in the warm air and the rest of you will become light and dry. Soon the wind will take all of you and carry you off to many adventures all over the world. Some will be happy and some will be hard, but always, always remember that you are beautiful."

Then it said softly aside to the soot, "Never forget that what I am, you are also."

The next day the diamond was gone, and more than that it was raining, but even a mud puddle could not fool the water and the sand and the clay any longer, because of what they now knew about themselves. And the soot was the happiest of all, and was sure that no matter what might happen in its adventures, it would always feel clean and right, because it was just like the loveliest thing in the world.

Marigold

Marigold in Godmother's House, Told and Drawn by Joyce Lankester Brisley. London: Harrap. 2s. 6d. net.

Marigold Mobbs is already well known to readers of the Children's Page who have followed some of her wonderful doings in Godmother's House.

Now she arrives again, flying into our homes on the cover of a book in which we are told still more about the things that happened during the surprising visit in the quaint old home, with its beautiful garden and spider-web iron gates.

The name of Godmother's House—where most of us have stayed at some time or another—is Imagination, a place where the most lovely adventures meet us at every corner; in which nothing is impossible, and everything is just as we would have it. No wonder Marigold enjoyed her holiday so very much!

Yet, when the time came to say good-by, and she found herself driving back to the village behind Pegs the old black horse and Robin the coachman, it was good to see the dear familiar places again in the bright morning sunshine. There was the farm, and the church, and the inn, and there was the little brown roof she knew so well, and Mrs. Mobbs standing at the gate watching for her. And Marigold, jumping out of the carriage into her mother's arms, looked up into her face with shining eyes.

"It's lovely to go visiting at Godmother's house!" she said, "And, oh, it's lovely to come back home!"

Miss Brisley has been so generous with the illustrations that almost every page of the book contains a delightful drawing.

Choosing a
Camp?
Get in touch with the excellent camps that advertise in the Monitor on Monday and Thursday.

Mail Bag

Newark, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor and, most of all, I love to read the Mail Bag.

I would like to correspond with some girl of my age (11)

My hobby is nature study. I have now many queer, pretty and interesting plants.

If possible I would like to correspond with someone in South America, as we are studying the countries of South America in school

Hoping to hear from someone in South America. Natalie G

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

We have studied about Switzerland in school and I would like to hear from some girls and boys in Switzerland and other foreign countries. I am 9 years old, and interested in dancing, swimming, tennis, flowers and birds. I would like to write to some new friends about California and what we enjoy here, as well as to learn about their life and pleasures.

While I am writing, the radio is bringing President Roosevelt's voice from Gettysburg, 3000 miles away.

Barbara S.

Auckland, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

I delight in reading the Monitor, especially the Children's Page and Daily Features.

I am 10 years of age. My favorite school subjects are history and geography. I like swimming very much, but I am only beginning to learn. I also like cycling and have a small bicycle on which I ride to school every morning.

I would like to correspond with a boy living in Africa who knows about wild animals.

Desmond C.

Howden, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

I am so glad to write again to the Mail Bag.

We have many pets here, and I am very fond of them all. We have horses, dogs and cats—also cows, pigs and fowls, down at the farms.

Our kitten is called Buzzy. She is a sweet little black and white one.

Among all our pets I like horses far and away the best. My pony is called "Lorna Doone." She is a dear old thing. I love riding horses and ponies, and always help to break in my mother's young horses.

I would love to correspond with any girl of my own age (11) who is interested in games, horses and swimming, especially with girls living in the following countries: Italy, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Switzerland and France. I can speak a little French.

With love to all the Mail-Baggers.

Helen S.

Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am very interested in Snubs, Our Dog, Waddles, I Record Only the Sunny Hours, The Young Folks' Page, and The Children's Page.

I live only six blocks from Sunday School, and never miss it. I am 10 years old, and I have a sister eight months old. Her name is Sally Jane. I want many pen-pals from all over the world, especially from Holland, Japan, Iceland and Switzerland.

Joann M.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag Correspondents should be enclosed in an envelope, stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Mother's Crazy Quilt

Our mother has a crazy quilt
So different from others,
It never would be prized at all
Excepting just by mothers.

It's made of all our bits of love
Our helping and our sharing,
They make a brighter quilt, she says
Than scraps from clothes we're wearing.

It really isn't there at all!
And that's what makes it crazy;
But mother beams at us and says
She thinks it is a daisy!

ROSE B. FOSTER.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP for Boys **SANGAMON**
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here, the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Brownies 6-9 years. Teeners 10-16 years. Free Booklet.
MR. and MRS. I. E. SMITH, Pittsford, Vt.

SINGING RIDGE
300-acre camp for boys, 1120-foot elevation in historic Putnam County, 43 miles from New York City.
SEASON JULY 7-SEPT. 1
Post-season month of September, also open entire year. Comprehensive program.
Understanding LEADERSHIP.
ALLAN DEWEY
For folder address Singing Ridge R. F. D. #2, Peekskill, New York

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Sunny Hills
Boys. Girls. Infancy to early teens. Eighty-one acres estate. Separate nursery unit. Distinctive cognition of child development. Riding, swimming, dramatics, dancing, sports, nature study under experienced tutelage. Catalogue. Mrs. Ellen G. Rawin, P. O. Box 291, Wilmington, Delaware.

The Home Forum

Sparrows for the Opera

DESIROUS of getting in more intimate touch with contemporary literature, I recently devoted several months to an honest reading of new books, including fiction, poetry, history, biography, and travel studies. During this literary expedition, hundreds of my old friends seemed to smile at me patiently from their comfortable and established positions on my library shelves; possibly they knew intuitively that sooner or later I would return to them. For a time I waded patiently through reams of mediocrity. That was largely my own fault; for, in spite of the comparative dependability of book clubs and literary reviews, I habitually exercise an annoying rugged individualism in my choice of reading matter, and time after time rush in where the critics fear to tread.

Finally, discouraged by what seemed a generally low average in the caliber of the new books, I returned to my old friends, choosing Addison first. I was confident that the urbane Spectator would soothe me, for I was still wrought up by all of the noisy books which had just been clamoring around me. The mellowed brown calf of the volume was smooth, satisfying to the touch; the lamplight fell on coarse pages golden with age; the large black print and generous margins made the reading a pleasure (although I confess that the eccentric s's of two hundred years ago sometimes kept my eye from galloping readily across the page).

I had not been reading long, when I came to the paper for Tuesday morning, March 6th, 1710. With my discouragement over the new books still present in thought, I found myself mulling over a passage in that particular paper, seeking to draw some appropriate inference from it.

Addison wrote: "As I was walking in the streets about a fortnight ago, I saw an ordinary fellow carrying a cage full of birds upon his shoulder; and as I was wondering with myself what use he would put them to, he was met very luckily by an acquaintance, who had the same curiosity. Upon his asking him what he had upon his shoulders, he told him that he had been buying Sparrows for the Opera. Sparrows for the Opera, says his friend, licking his lips, What, are they to be roasted? No, no, says the other, They are to enter toward the end of the first act, and to fly about the stage. . . .

"I bought the opera, by which means I perceived that the Sparrows were to act the part of Singing-birds in a delightful grove; though upon a nearer inquiry I found . . . though they flew in flight, the musick proceeded from a consort of flagelets and bird-calls which were planted behind the fences. . . . There have been so many flights of them let loose in this Opera, that it is feared the house will never get rid of them. . . ."

* * *

Sparrows for the opera? I pondered. What a pertinent description of the mass of books being published today! They flutter around, deceiving no one; we know that no real singing comes from them, that they emit merely chattering, with a beating of wings, yet the stage-managing publishers persist in barraging us with them in the name of contemporary "literature." But—the inevitable *but*—surely there is some justification for all of these imitations of immortality in literature. I take their excuse to be that authors and publishers are sincerely trying to provide the best possible substitutes under the circumstances for real art, the genuine thing being apparently rarely available at present. In 1710, no doubt many observers in the pit were particularly delighted by the sparrows and the hidden "flagelets"; just so, in 1932, a certain manufacturer of stage properties found a call for, and an enthusiastic reception of, a Bird Effect, which would break into song most convincingly for a pleased Broadway audience. The average audience still likes a Bird Effect almost as well as the real article.

The bulk of contemporary literature put out by the better publishers is really a sufficiently good Bird Effect for the average audience. Some of it may even emerge as genuine song at some future date—I fancy time will deal lightly with Willa Cather, Stribling, Elinor Wylie, Thomas Mann, to mention only a few. In the meantime, we need the sparrows too, if only because they entertain us of an evening, each in his own way a kind of Bird Effect.

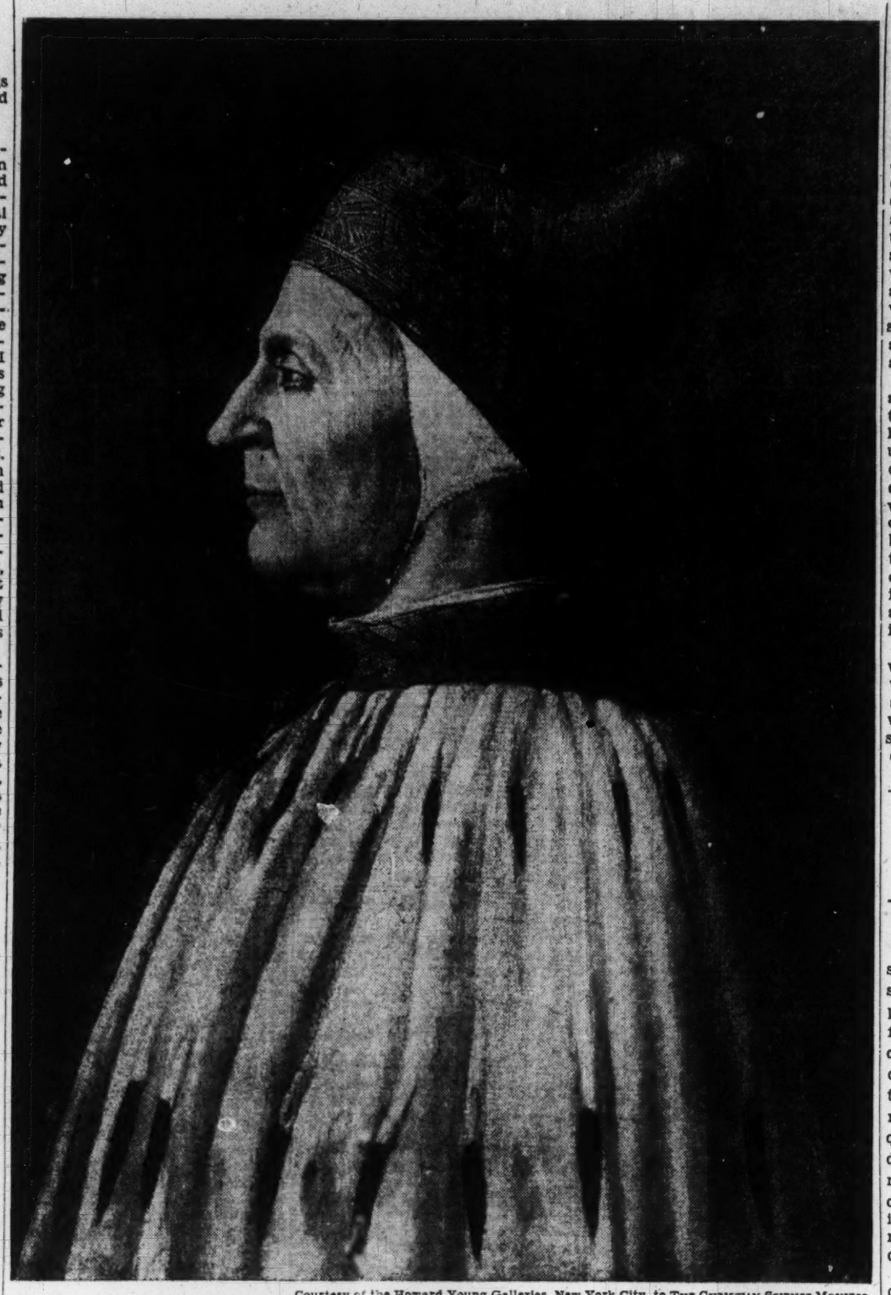
MARION WEST.

Constancy

Not to tall mountains, lifting plumes in air
Of cloud and turret, nor to some vast plain,
That sweeps to Northward in a gust of rain,
Let me be constant. Rather, let me wear
The emerald of spruces, let me lie
Close to the wave and the blue breaker's bell,
Ringing its dim and crystal interval
Under that curve of indigo, the sky.

Ever I am an Atlantean, turning
To islands in a bay and wheeling mews;
Not to a maple in a clearing burning,
And not to elms in stately retinues
Let me be constant. Where the swift spume shines,
There let me dream beneath the lofty pines.

HAROLD VINAL.



Courtesy of the Howard Young Galleries, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Giovanni Mocenigo, Doge of Venice, by Gentile Bellini

Back From Civilization to Middlebrook

THE great trouble is that, when we go away from Middlebrook for a holiday, Middlebrook never takes any notice of it. Middlebrook plods on in its work-a-day fashion, thrusts out its leaves, opens its flowers, builds its birds' nests and sends its weeds surging upward. So we came back to Middlebrook the other day, after a full month in the cities of men, to find a new world grown up around us and everything in utter confusion.

Every flower-bed was spic and span when we left. The long rows of the vegetable garden contained no single weed, nor any sign of vegetables, for that matter. The oak trees carried swelling buds, but were bare. We could see through the woods over to the mountains and the sea; many a neighbor's house was discernable across the fields.

We come back to find our perennials struggling gallantly in a jungle of weeds, and the shrubs hardly managing to keep their heads above a green tide of growth. Our poor, helpless vegetables can hardly be discovered in the midst of the marching army of chickweed, horsetails and mustard. And all around us, on four sides, the leafy walls have closed in, sealed up every crack until we can see only the tops of the distant hills, no neighbors' houses and just the peak of George Pudbury's white barn. While we have been a-holidaying, Middlebrook has completed the full miracle of the spring, has rushed headlong into summer without any consideration for our convenience, has walled us up here to battle alone for some order in this chaos of vegetation.

Many strange and startling things have occurred, as usual, in our absence. Joan Edith and Robin, from next door, rush over to assure us that the old snake, the one with the spots and the red tongue, is back in the leaf pile, where he sleeps all day. If he is disturbed, says Joan Edith, he puts his red tongue out at you, but really he doesn't mean anything by it. Yes, and George Pudbury has a new calf, all black excépt for his face, and his tongue is soft and smooth; whereas his mother has a notoriously rough tongue, as you can tell when you feed her grass. Besides that, a robin has built his nest this year in the eaves of the barn; and, if you climb up to the loft and look through a hole in the roof, you can see the little robins, with their mouths open wide for dinner.

* * *

More exciting still, the seeds that Joan Edith and Robin sowed in the spring have come up. You can find them, if you search hard enough, among the all-encompassing weeds of our vegetable garden. To the utter confusion here they add a final touch, for it is now clear what Robin was doing in the spring as he charged up and down the garden dragging a rake behind him—it is clear now that he was hurling seeds of all sorts broadcast, and raking them in.

Between my rows of onions, which I prepared with consummate skill and my reputation as the best onion grower in these parts, Robin's parsley, turnips, lettuce and radishes have emerged, luxuriant and insolent, until the onions are quite lost among them. And Robin is so proud of his crop—they actually had six radishes with their tea last night—that to remove it will be a maneuver of stealth in the evening twilight, after they have gone to bed next door.

We must work fast if the vegetables are to be saved at all. We must weed on hands and knees and hoe with all our might. We must beg a few tomato plants from Mrs. Glumby, who intimates plainly enough that people should stay home and look after their essential food supply instead of gallivanting down to New York in the springtime. Mrs. Glumby is completely compensated for having to stay at home by the size of her potatoes, three times as high as ours, and her broad beans, already fit for use. And after listening to our tales of the distant civilization, of the skyscrapers and the traffic, it is a perfect satisfaction to Mrs. Glumby to be able to bestow two dozen tomato plants on these vainglorious travelers.

We accept this humiliation at the hands of Mrs. Glumby philosophically enough, for we are used to it by now. Mrs. Glumby and the other original inhabitants of Middlebrook always have regarded us as sham countrymen, aliens from the city, who really have no business out here. This lapse of ours back to civilization, this shocking return to the larger haunts of men, has confirmed them, we fear, in the opinion that we really don't belong in the country, that we may revert again at any moment to our old ways.

* * *

Ah, but Mrs. Glumby doesn't know how good it is to be back at Middlebrook—back from the restless, mad traffic of Fifth Avenue to this dusty road, where Mr. Pudbury's hay wagon already is creaking its way to the barn, with the last load of the evening; back from the jungle of stone and mortar and steel to the oak woods, where the last of the blue camas waves among the grass towering up to Robin's ears; back from those pathetic millionaires' gardens of New York, a few square yards of pale and miserable shrubs, to Middlebrook, where a poor man may be alone in his broad acres, may wallow in a boundless sea of bloom.

In the cities nearly every man will tell you, confidentially, that his sole ambition is to retire to the country by and by and lead the simple life. In many a skyscraper, overlooking the ceaseless tide of traffic far below, great men have almost wept on hearing of Middlebrook. They have assured us that some day they, too, will get back to the good earth. But the curious thing is that they almost never do it. The country is left to the real dirt farmers, like Mr. Pudbury and to us, who do our best to imitate him.

Poor successful men in their skyscrapers! They do not know yet that the country is not a place to retire into after your work is done. It cannot be acquired for money, which can only buy a space of land and build a house. The country must be won by lor labors in the fields. Its full flavor nd satisfaction can be captured only as you grasp its earth in your bare hands in the season of growth. It is never really yours until you have worked for it, until its weeds are familiar as its flowers.

Well, as we come back to Middlebrook from the cities of men, as we see the green, lush chaos of our garden, we know that we shall have ample opportunity to capture the country again.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

VENICE seems always to have been a name to conjure with. The city by the sea, the Queen of the Adriatic, today still sumptuous in the faded remains of her former splendor, was for long one of the brightest spots in Europe; the only city of Italy where peace reigned, the home of shrewd, kindly merchant princes who believed in enjoying life and gloried in its beauty.

The Doge was the chief officer of the Republic of Venice; he appeared to outsiders, and perhaps to his own people, as a despot benevolent or not, but accountable only to himself for his acts. Nothing could be farther from the truth, for all members of the government of this singular city thought solely of the glorification of the city; and, if the public acts of the Doge were surrounded with the utmost pomp and circumstance, it was only with the idea that this sort of pageantry served to reflect the majesty of the republic.

Gentile Bellini, who painted this portrait, lived in Venice from 1429 to 1507. He was the son of a skilful painter, Jacopo Bellini, and his brother Giovanni was also a painter of great reputation. The brothers were devoted to each other and collaborated on many problems. During this fifteenth century, Venice was reaching the heights of her power and grandeur, and painters were in great demand to make records of the splendid festivals and the ceremonies of state. Some of the greatest painters of all time lived in Venice during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and gave to the Venetian school of painting lasting fame for the great beauty of its color. Whatever the subject matter might be, there was a richness and yet a subtle balance and sensitiveness of color not to be found elsewhere in Italy or indeed in Europe.

Portrait-painting was only one of the activities of the Bellinis, for they painted many religious pictures and elaborate pageants with equal success. They were not much given to imaginative subjects, but could be counted upon to get the most out of their subject matter; and, above all, they were expert craftsmen, as all artists should be. In those days there was a very definite standard of portraiture: the portrait must look convincingly like the sitter, yet the great portraitists got far more than a mere likeness into their work.

Nothing could be more matter-of-fact—to first glance at least—than this straightforward, almost stark portrait of Giovanni Mocenigo in his official robes, as he is posing somewhat stiffly for an official portrait, though the picture is anything but simple. To be sure, it has been reduced to the barest of essentials—there are no accessories, no trappings, no background. Every bit of the space is carefully designed. The silhouette cuts the turquoise blue background into an interesting shape. The features express unshakable resolution with an underlying kindliness. The jutting nose and firm chin are offset by the pointed cap, sweeping off in the opposite direction. Even the ermines' tails, hanging sedately in rows, give a monumental solidity to the picture. The embroidery of the cap and brocade of the collar are sharply differentiated from the texture of the skin and fur; they must have been even more so in the beginning, for age has produced a tiny crackle all over the surface which does not really mar the general effect, but rather unifies it and gives a sort of delicate patination that enhances the rich tonality.

We have here a patrician portrait by a patrician painter—at least, he was an aristocrat of art and painted all his works nobly.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

Sea-Change

It was strange to turn from the busy street and come suddenly upon the sea! The bustle of the traffic faded abruptly behind a curtain of quietness, as the doors of the picture gallery swung to behind me. Outside was London, a crowded thoroughfare, and noise. Inside were paintings of the sea, the walls reflecting sunlight and shadow, mist and storm, and the singing of the wind. To the imagination the air was sharp with brine, sweet with the scent of ropes and timber, seasoaked and drying in the sun.

Here was a painting in which the sky was gray and clear, in which the sea was veiled in mist and still as glass. The dawn broke, silver and cool before the coming of the sun. It heralded a glowing noon.

Beside it was a picture of that self-same noon. It was only the corner of a white sail, and a black shadow lying across the deck; but it held the golden warmth, the drowsy brilliant warmth of mid-day.

Beyond was a small scene of a fishing village—just such a tiny harbor as shelters beneath the sturdy Devon cliffs. The houses climb one above another, clinging against the steep hillside, supported, it seems, on the roofs of the cottages below. On either side the arms of the harbor—low cliffs go out around the fleet of russet-sailed trawlers, taking their ease on the sunlit water, waiting for the tide.

In a small water color, four men hauled a boat across the shore. Their dark jerseys were sharp against the sky, the painting vivid with their strenuous movement. In a large oil-painting a storm darkened the clouds, and set the decks awash. The picture was vibrant with the straining waves, the turbulence of the racing sea.

The sailing ship was the love of the sailor-artist, but he could find beauty in a sturdy tug chugging upstream, or in a great liner coming in to dock.

Masefield's lovely line, "a tall ship and a star to steer her by," seemed caught up in an oil-painting, a night scene. Like a white bird, the "tall ship" sailed through the clear, blue-green night, beneath white burning stars, over dark water flecked with crests of foam. In the starlight the sails gleamed palely. Like a dream in its tall white beauty, the ship glided into the fastnesses of the imagination.

How strange that, only a stone's throw from a busy London street, one should some suddenly upon the sea!

P. W.

Infinite Fabric

The river water flows into silver,
Silver threads on a broad loom;
Over the water the low-flying birds are black;
Forth and back, forth and back,
Weaving the wind with long, looped stitches;
The sharp waves are weaving the water,
The shuttle of light slipping under and over,
The wind rising and falling in floating strands.
The birds' flight is fluid in the air,
The sharp waves are like wings beating in the water:
It is one cloth.

—MAY LEWIS, in *Voices*.

Unclaimed Riches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN article published not long ago in one of the leading magazines, amazing facts were told concerning a vast amount of unclaimed wealth in the form of bank deposits, unsuspected inheritances, and matured bonds lying idle in trust companies and in banks. The article further stated that anyone who could prove that he or she had a right to any of this unclaimed wealth might obtain it. However, should one endeavor to establish such a claim, it would involve a prolonged and arduous legal procedure.

A clarifying thought unfolded to a student of Christian Science as this article was read. It reminded him of man's real inheritance, of unlimited spiritual riches which are of far greater value than all the combined wealth of the world, but which are often unknown to and unclaimed by those to whom they really belong. Everyone has an equal right to this rich inheritance, and none can draw so heavily upon it as to impoverish another. It is here now and always, waiting to be claimed individually or universally.

A million dollars to our credit would be of no value to us unless we were conscious of its existence and of our right to use it. Likewise, we must become conscious of our spiritual heritage before we can avail ourselves of its blessings.

Paul writes, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." The material senses cannot comprehend the marvelous beauty, the infinite good, which divine Love has provided for us. It is not the will of God that any of His children should lack any good or needful thing, and in His wondrous love and wisdom "every good gift and every perfect gift" is offered us each moment of every day. Shall we not accept these gifts with a heart overflowing with gratitude?

The question may be asked, What is man's spiritual inheritance, and how may we appropriate it for our use here and now? In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy answers this question adequately in these words: "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

It is therefore through the understanding of God, omnipresent Love, and of man's relation to Him that our inheritance of good becomes accessible to us. A dictionary definition of "to understand" is "to learn from some creditable source; to know through information." Through the study of the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we gain a clear understanding, from two creditable sources, of the nature of God, as omnipresent Life, Truth, and Love. We discover that man, the child of God, is spiritual and perfect, inheriting good only, and that he is exempt from all evil. In omnipresent Love, which is all-inclusive, there is no place for disease, poverty, or limitation, and these errors never touch God's child. The understanding that God is the only creator, and that His creation is infinitely good, brings the realization that in reality no evil exists. With this knowledge we can speak with authority when material sense would try to mesmerize us with its false claims. Should fear and anxiety cloud our thought and darken our day, we can and should gratefully claim God's loving care and protection for ourselves and all humanity.

Should inharmony seem to bring confusion and strife in the home or in business, our remedy is at hand. We can meet these untrue suggestions with the understanding that God alone governs the universe, including man and every phase of his activity. As we persistently and gratefully affirm this truth, we shall gain an ever clearer realization of our birthright as sons and daughters of God. Then a transformation will take place in our human experience, and harmony in all that concerns us will displace inharmony.

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Richesses non réclamées

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN ARTICLE publié récemment dans un magazine très répandu donnait des informations surprenantes concernant les richesses non réclamées: le lecteur apprenait que certains établissements financiers ont en garde des biens considérables représentés par des dépôts restés en banque, des héritages ignorés, des titres échus et ne rapportant plus rien. On ajoutait que quiconque pourrait prouver ses droits aux richesses ainsi abandonnées obtiendrait sa part légitime de ces biens. Mais pour en arriver là, il faudrait avoir recours à des formalités légales longues et compliquées, peut-être même à des procès.

Un Scientiste Chrétien qui lisait cet article eut une pensée dont le développement lui apporta de la lumière. Il pensa à l'héritage réel de l'homme, aux biens spirituels illimités qui représentent une valeur bien plus grande que toutes les richesses du monde, mais qui sont souvent ignorés et non réclamés par ceux auxquels ils appartiennent réellement. Nous avons tous droit à ce riche héritage, et même en y puisant sans cesse nous n'appauvrissons jamais notre prochain. Ces biens sont là maintenant et toujours; ils attendent qu'on les réclame individuellement ou universellement.

Des millions de francs placés en notre nom ne nous serviraient à rien tant que leur existence et nos droits à leur égard nous seraient inconnus. De même, nous devons reconnaitre notre héritage spirituel avant de pouvoir jouir des bienfaits qu'il comporte.

Paul parle "des choses que l'œil n'a point vues, que l'oreille n'a pas entendues et qui ne sont pas montées au cœur de l'homme, mais que Dieu a préparées pour ceux qui l'aiment." Les sens matériels ne sauraient comprendre la beauté merveilleuse, le bien infini, que l'Amour divin a préparés pour nous. Dieu n'a jamais voulu qu'un de Ses enfants manquât des choses bonnes ou nécessaires; Son amour et Sa sagesse admirables nous offrent chaque jour et à chaque instant "toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait." N'accepterons-nous pas ces bénédictions avec reconnaissance?

Il se peut qu'on demande: "En quoi consiste l'héritage spirituel de l'homme? Comment pouvons-nous en faire usage ici même et dès maintenant?" Dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 307), Mrs. Eddy répond à ces questions d'une manière appropriée, car elle dit: "Quel glorieux héritage nous vient par l'intelligence de l'Amour omniprésent! Nous ne pouvons demander davantage: il ne nous faut rien de plus, nous ne saurions avoir davantage. Cette douce assurance dit à la crainte humaine, à la souffrance de tout genre: 'Paix, sois tranquille!'"

C'est donc par la compréhension de Dieu, l'Amour omniprésent, et du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, que le bien, notre héritage, nous devient accessible. Le dictionnaire dit que "comprendre" signifie notamment "apprendre de source sûre; être bien informé." En étudiant la Bible et les ouvrages de Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons acquérir une intelligence positive de la nature divine; ces deux sources sûres nous font comprendre que Dieu est la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour omniprésent. Nous découvrons que l'homme, enfant de Dieu, est spirituel, parfait, héritier du bien seul, exempt de tout mal. Dans l'Amour omniprésent qui inclut toutes choses, il n'y a point de place pour la maladie, la pauvreté ou les limitations, et ces erreurs ne touchent jamais l'enfant de Dieu. Comprendre que Dieu est l'unique créateur—que Sa création est infiniment bonne—permet de reconnaitre qu'en réalité le mal n'existe pas. Sachant cela, nous pouvons parler avec autorité quand le sens matériel cherche à nous mesmériser par ses fausses prétentions. Si la crainte et l'inquiétude veulent troubler notre pensée et obscurcir notre horizon, nous pouvons et devons revendiquer avec gratitude, pour nous-mêmes et pour toute l'humanité, la tendre sollicitude et la protection de Dieu.

L'inharmonie semble-t-elle se glisser dans notre maison ou nos affaires, apportant la confusion et les conflits? Notre remède est proche. Nous pouvons faire face à ces suggestions mensongères par la compréhension que Dieu seul gouverne l'univers, y compris l'homme et toutes les phases de l'activité humaine. Si nous affirmons cette vérité avec persistance et gratitude, nous comprendrons toujours plus clairement ce qu'est l'héritage auquel nous avons droit en tant que fils et filles de Dieu. Alors nos circonstances se transformeront; et dans tout ce qui nous concerne, la discorde fera place à l'harmonie.

"Heureux l'homme qui a trouvé la sagesse et l'homme qui parvient à posséder l'intelligence! Car mieux vaut l'acquérir que gagner de l'argent, et les fruits qu'elle donne valent mieux que l'or fin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Neapolitan Panorama

Let the reader fancy himself standing at the mouth of a large bay of some sixteen or eighteen miles in diameter, in nearly every direction; though the shores must be indented with advancing promontories and receding curvatures, while the depth of the whole might possibly a little exceed the greatest width. He will then occupy the spot of which we wish to present to him one of the fairest panoramas of earth. On his right stands a high, rocky island of dark tufa, rendered gay, amid all its magnificent formations, by smiling vineyards and teeming villages, and interesting by ruins that commemorate events as remote as the Cæsars. A narrow passage of the blue Mediterranean separates this island from a bold cape on the main, whence follows a succession of picturesque, village-clad heights and valleys, relieved by scenery equally bold and soft. . . . We reach a point, always following the circuit of the bay, where the hills or heights tower into ragged mountains, which stretch their pointed peaks upward to some six or seven thousand feet toward the clouds, having sides now wild with precipices and ravines, now picturesque with shooting-towers, hamlets, monasteries, and bridle-paths; and bases dotted, or rather lined, with towns and villages. Here the mountain formation quits the margin of the bay, following the coast southward or running into the interior of the country; and the shore, sweeping round to the north and west, offers a glimpse into a background of broad plain ere it meets a high, insulated, conical mountain, which properly forms the head of the coast indention. . . . Eye never beheld a more affluent scene of houses, cities, villages, vineyards, and country residences than was presented by the broad breast of this isolated mountain, passing which a wider view is obtained of the rich plain that seems to lie behind it, bounded as it is by a wall of a distant and mysterious-looking, yet bold range of the Apennines. . . .

If the reader will to this description add a shore that has scarce a foot that is not interesting with some lore of the past, extending from yesterday into the darkest recesses of history, give life to the water-view with a fleet of little latine-rigged craft, rendered more picturesque by an occasional ship, dot the bay with countless boats of fishermen, and send up a wreath of smoke from the summit of the cone-like mountain that forms the head of the bay, he will get an outline of all that strikes the eye as the stranger approaches Naples from the sea.—From "Wing and Wing," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Once Having Seen

Often there falls along familiar ways
A splendor, which irradiates and warms
Even the dust, until it seems to blaze
With starlike beauty; common shapes and forms
Are, in that moment, shining and aware,
Quick with a knowledge which is ours no less;
The face of every living thing is fair,
Transfigured by awakened eagerness.

Once having seen this wonder, can we turn
To any season for a golden hour,
Or dream that there is more for us to learn
From the brief blooming of a simple flower?
Even upon this earth where we abide
The heart is lifted and the soul enskied!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Move Lower in Very Quiet Trading Session

Commodity and Money Markets

Easier Tendency In Movement Of Leading Stocks

ber of Issues Decline Fractions to Three Points or More

By **Forrest Price**

And still traders refuse to play.

Now that they know the worst—or the best—it might be assumed that the stock market would get out of the doldroms.

But nothing doing.

A total of only 365,000 shares changed hands today.

This as the first day of trading under the new stock exchange control act. The personnel of the control commission is known. Congress is no longer in session to make new laws. And most of the uncertainties are out of the way.

And yet the best the market could make out of, it was to display a weak tone. Maybe it was to show its displeasure over the commission's personnel.

At any rate, stocks dropped good fractions to more than 3 points. Union Pacific declined more than 3 points. Southern Pacific, Santa Fe and New York Central also were weak, as were other carriers.

It was thought that one reason for weakness of the rails was signing by the President of the railroad pension bill, which adds some $25,000,000 to the cost of doing business by the railroads. Some people had thought the bill would be vetoed.

International Silver, American Can and Chrysler were on the down side of the market.

In the bond market the rail liens followed the direction of rail stocks. The decline of about 4½ points in Denver & Rio Grande Western 5s of 1978 helped to bring about lower prices in this division. Some of the other corporate issues improved materially, and others weakened somewhat.

Leading commodities, particularly the grains, sold off sharply. Cotton dropped $1 a bale at one time.

Total transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of June were 16,800,155 shares. On a single day, Oct. 29, 1929, total sales amounted to 16,410,000 shares. That was the most exciting of the hectic market days just preceding the depression. Stock tickers ran until after 7 o'clock that day, four hours after the close of the market.

The average daily sales last month, including Saturdays, footed up to 646,159 shares. Some days were the slowest in the last 10 or 12 years. The total for the month was the smallest June total since 1920.

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Clouds hovered over the financial markets today and both traders and investors were inclined to remain within storm-proof shelters pending the clearing of speculative skies.

Extreme dullness marked the first day's operation of the stock exchange under federal regulation, and most share groups, led by the rails, exhibited a rather heavy tone. Some of the uneasiness was attributed to the exciting developments in Germany as well as to doubts concerning the effect of various new laws on industrial profits generally.

Shares of Union Pacific were off more than 3 points, Santa Fe nearly 2, and N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific a point or more. Others, down 1 to 2 or so, included U. S. Smelting, du Pont, American Can, Western Union and Case.

Standard Issues Off

Slightly lower prices were recorded by Consolidated Gas, American Telephone, North American, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Great Western Sugar, General Motors, Chrysler, Loew's, Schenley, U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Auburn.

Some resistance was shown by the aircrafts, oils and alcohols.

The personnel of the exchange control commission was about in line with expectations. While many of the provisions of the new law will not become effective until October, Wall Street was hoping that the several protective features of the act will tend to revive public confidence in equities, and that business will recover some of its former volume.

Railroad Bonds Weak

Trading in the bond market was featured by general weakness in railroad issues under the influence of Denver & Rio Grande Western's deferment of July 1, interest on several of its obligations.

Other sections of the list were relatively steady. U. S. Government issues were a little lower, however, showing general declines of 2-32nds to 4-32nds of a point. Treasury 3¼s of 1941 and 4¼-3¼s receded by the wider figure, while First Liberty 4¼s gained minutely.

Denver & Rio Grande 5s of 1978 dropped 4½ ponts to 37½. Alleghany 5s were a point lower, while Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Union Pacific 4s declined fractionally. Santa Fe 4s and Pennsylvania general 4½s resisted the downtrend.

Western Union 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, National Dairy 5¼s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s worked higher, with the last-named gaining a point. Texas Corp. 5s, American Smelting 5s, American Telephone 5s, and International Telephone 5s receded a little.

German Government bonds sagged to around their lowest levels of the year. Argentine and Brazilian issues were slightly better, while some Italian and Japanese obligations eased.

Washington Water Service Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2—Oregon-Washington Water Service Company reports gross revenues of $447,315 for the year ended May 31, compared with $450,413 for the preceding 12 months. Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, other than federal income tax, totaled $258,231, compared with $246,600. Gross corporate income (balance before bond interest, depreciation, etc.) amounted to $190,044, which compares with $215,104 for the year ended May 31, 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 2	Last June 30
11⅞	6¾		Adams Express	500	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
106¼	91¾	3§	Air Reduction	500	98¾	98	98	98½
3⅜	1⅛		Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	2
23¾	17⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	4100	21	20¾	20½	21⅛
5¼	2½		Alleghany Corp	2400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
16⅛	5⅛		Tlegh Pf ww xxx	200	12¾	12½	12¾	12¾
14⅜	8¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	12	12	12	
14⅜	5⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	100	11	11	11	
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	900	131¼	131	131	131
130	123½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127½	127½	127½	
23⅜	13⅜		Allis Chalmers	500	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15½
20⅛	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
7¾	3½		Amal Leather	200	4	4	4	
55⅝	41½	2	Amerada	400	50½	50	50	
25¼	14½		Am Bank Note	700	20¾	20¾	20¾	
13½	7½		Am Beet Sugar	600	13¼	12	12¼	12¾
72⅞	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	80	68¼	67	67¼	69
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	500	96	95½	93⅜	96¼
56½	38⅜		Am Car & F pf	500	41	40½	40½	41½
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	300	55½	55½	55½	
62½	32		Am Com Alcohol	1200	33¼	33	33	33⅜
	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
13¾	7		Am & For Pow	300	8¼	8	8¼	
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	300	20⅛	20	20	20⅜
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14	14	14	
42¼	26½		Am Hide & L pf	100	31½	31½	31½	
10	6¼		Am Ice	400	6¼	6	6	6⅜
11	6½		Am International	300	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞
10	4		Am La Fr pf	700	6	6	6	
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	1700	9¼	8⅝	8¾	9¼
27⅝	18		Am Metal	1400	24	23⅜	23⅜	24
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & L	1000	7	7	7	7
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	300	18	17¼	17¼	17¾
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6½ pf	100	20	20	20	20¼
17⅝	12		Am Radiator	2800	14	13¾	13¾	14¼
121	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	120	120	120	
28¼	16⅜		Am Rolling Mill	700	18¼	17¾	17¾	18¼
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	54½	54¼	54½	54
2⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	200	1	1	1	1
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	70	23	23	23	23¾
51¼	35⅞		Am Smelt & Ref	8500	42½	41⅜	41½	42¼
99¼	71¼		Am Smelt & Ref pf	200	95½	93¼	95½	95¼
26½	14		Am Steel Fdries	100	15½	15½	15½	15¾
120⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	120	120	120	120
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2400	113½	112⅜	113⅜	113
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
27⅞	16⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	300	19¾	19½	19⅝	20
80	54	6	Am Wat W pf	100	74	74	74	75
17⅛	8½		Am Woolen	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
83¾	58	1¼§	Am Woolen pf	500	60½	60¼	60¼	
4¼	1		Am Writ Pap	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9	5½		Am Zinc Lead & S	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17¾	13		Anaconda Cop	1800	15	14½	14⅝	14¾
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	20	20	20	20½
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	95	95	95	
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	31	30	30	31
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	
8	4¼		Armour Ill A	300	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill B	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
9¾	5		Armour Ill pf	1000	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8¾	3⅝		Arnold Constable	300	6⅜	5	5	
9¾	5		Art Metal Const	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	
73⅜	51½	2b	Atchison T&SF N	1000	58⅞	57½	58¼	57½
89½	70½	5.00	Atchison pf	100	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	87½
54¼	34¼		Atl Coast Line	500	37¾	36⅞	37	
55½	35¼	1.00	Atlas Powder	200	48½	48½	48½	
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	101	101	101	100½
57⅜	23⅜		Auburn Auto	4500	22⅝	22	22¼	23
10¾	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	900	6	5¾	5¾	6

—B—

16	9⅞		Baldwin Loco	1000	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
34½	21		Balt & Ohio	1000	23¼	22½	22½	23¾
37⅝	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	26	26	26	28
44½	39¼	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	43	43	43	42¾
6⅝	3		Barker Bros	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10	7		Barnsdall A	1700	7⅞	7	7	7⅜
183¼	103⅜		Beatrice Cream	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	16
15¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	300	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
23⅞	13⅝		Bendix Aviation	700	15⅛	14½	14½	14¾
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅛
49½	30⅝		Bethlehem Steel	900	32⅜	32¼	32½	33
82	58⅞		Beth Steel pf	100	60½	60½	60½	
40	25	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	26	26	26	
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	55	54	54	54¾
83	76	4§	Bon Ami A	10	81½	81½	81½	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	6400	26⅜	26	26⅛	26⅜
28⅜	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	500	22⅝	21¾	21⅞	23
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1600	17	16¾	16⅞	17
40¼	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	1100	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
8⅜	4⅞		Brooklyn Queens	100	5	5	5	
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	67½	67¼	67¼	
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	600	52½	52	52	
9⅜	5½		Bucyrus-Erie	100	5¾	5¼	5½	
14½	9¼		Bucyrus-Erie pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
75	56	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	58⅝	58¾	58¾	
7¾	5⅜		Budd Mfg	500	5⅝	5½	5½	5¾
5¾	3		Budd Wheel	100	3	3	3	3
199⅜	121⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14⅛
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	1500	2½	2¾	2½	
32¾	18¾		Byers	300	21½	21½	21½	22⅛

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	400	32	31⅞	32	31⅞
1¾	¾		Callahan Z & L	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6¾	4		Calumet & Hecla	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	20½	20½	20½	
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	3200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	33	33	33	
86¾	46		Case Thresh	800	49	48½	49	49⅞
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	27¼	27	27	27¾
44⅝	22⅜		Celanese Corp	700	25	23¾	24¼	
4	1¼		Celotex	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf	120	15½	14⅜	14⅜	15
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	600	28½	28½	28½	
43⅜	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	8300	41⅞	41⅜	41½	41⅞
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	47¾	46⅞	47	47½
11⅞	6¾		Chi & Gt W pf	560	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	7
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
13¼	6¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	800	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
9⅝	6⅜		Chi & N western	2900	8⅝	7⅝	8	8⅝
28	13¼		Chi & N west pf	100	15½	15½	15½	17¼
9⅞	5½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
24⅜	11		Chi Pneu T pf	300	21¼	21	21	21⅝
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	3	3	3	3
8	3¾	h	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4	4	4	
9⅝	4⅜	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
11⅜	6		Childs Company	200	6	6	6	
17⅜	12⅛		Chile Copper	10	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
60⅜	36½	1§	Chrysler	5400	39¼	38⅛	38¼	39¼
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19½	19½	19½	
2½	⅞		City Stores	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2	1¼		City Storesivtc	200	½	½	½	
18⅛	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	1400	15¼	15	15	15½
94	77½	7	Collins & A pf	110	79	79	79	79
8¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5½	5½	5½	5¾
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	10	21	21	21	
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	110	32⅛	31½	31½	
19¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	2000	14	13½	13¾	13¾
34¾	23	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	400	29	28⅞	28⅞	
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	700	71⅜	71¼	71¼	
35⅛	16⅜	1	Comm Credit	500	28¼	28	28	
106	101½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	105	105	105	105
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	28½	28¾	28½	28¾
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	55	54⅜	54⅜	
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2200	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22¼
3¾	1¾		Comwith & So	4100	2⅛	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S pf	300	45½	45	45	46½
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	27	26½	26½	27¼
5¾	1⅛		Consol Film Ind	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	3600	33¼	32¾	33	33⅜
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93¾
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	2100	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛		Container A	300	9⅜	9	9	
53⅛	22⅜		Container B	500	37⅛	33¾	33¾	37⅜
14⅜	7		Cont Baking A	200	8½	8½	8½	8¾
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
93¼	69½	3	Cont Can	200	79½	79½	79½	79½
26½	14		Cont Motors	1000	11⅝	1	1⅛	1
123⅛	103½	7	Cont Oil	1200	19½	18⅞	19¼	19
125¼	107¾	9	Corn Products	800	65	64½	64½	65
145	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	145	145	145	
9⅞	3¾		Coty	700	6	5½	5¾	5⅞
33	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	
17½	8		Crosley Radio	400	15	15	15	
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	40	40	40	
6⅜	3⅜		Crown Zellerback	400	5½	5½	5½	
3⅜	1		Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	1200	8	7⅞	8	
59	20⅞		Cuban Am S pf	210	56	54	55¾	57
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	46⅜	45¾	45¾	47
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	100	21½	21½	21½	
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	100	80	80	80	78
5½	2⅛		Curtis-Wright	800	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12¼	5¼		Curtis-Wright A	1100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	200	(7½	7½	7½	
34⅛	18		Deere & Co	800	20¼	19½	20	20½
73½	42		Del & Hudson	100	51	51	51	
13⅜	20⅛		Del Lack & W	500	22¾	22⅛	22½	23⅛
13¼	8¾		Denver & R G W	100	8	6½	6½	
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	78	78	78	
31⅝	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
46¼	32	2§	Dome Mines	2800	44½	43¾	44	44⅞
28½	14¼		Douglas A	800	19⅞	19	19	19½
2⅛	1		Duluth So Sh pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4100	88¼	86½	86⅞	88⅜

—E—

12¾	5⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	200	6½	6⅛	6⅛	7
101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	97	96⅜	96⅜	97½
151	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	146	146	146	
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16¾
31⅜	18⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	600	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	21⅜
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	100	7	7	7	7
9⅛	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	100	7	7	7	7
9⅞	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	1000	5⅛	5½	5½	5⅝
19¾	8	s	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12⅞
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	43	43	43	
8¾	4		Engineers Pub S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23½	11⅜		Engineers P S 5pf	400	14	14	14	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	500	17	16¾	17	17
105⅜	71¼	.40	Equitable Of Bldg	100	73¼	73¼	73¾	73¾
24⅞	13⅞		Erie RR	600	18½	17⅝	17¾	18¾
23	12		Erie RR 2pf	100	17	17	17	
10½	4		Exchange Buffet	90	5½	5½	5½	
27¼	9		Evrns Products	600	23⅜	23	23	23⅝

—F—

61	30		Fairbanks M pf	30	51	50	50	
11¼	7		Fed Lt & Trac	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
8¾	4⅛		Fed Motor Tr	200	4½	4½	4½	
5⅜	2		Fed Screw W	200	3	3	3	3¼
4	1¾		Fed Water Serv	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
28½	25	.80†	Filene's Sons Co	30	25	25	25	
25¼	16⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	200	17	17	17	
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	63½	63½	63½	63½
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	1500	3½	3	3	3½
22	12¼		Foster-Wheeler	300	15½	15½	15½	
17½	12¼		Fox Film A ptf	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
63	36½	7	Franklin Sim pf	20	47	47	47	
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	300	32¾	32½	32⅝	32½
19⅝	9		Fuller 2pf	10	10	10	10	

—G—

11½	7⅜		Gen Am Inv	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	400	36⅝	36⅜	36½	36⅜
23½	15⅛		Gen Asphalt	100	18	18	18	
14⅜	9⅝	1	Gen Baking	300	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	2000	104	104	104	105
10⅛	3⅜		Gen Bronze	300	7½	7¼	7½	
25⅛	18½	.60	Gen Electric	3300	20	19½	19¾	19⅞
12⅜	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1100	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
36⅝	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
1¾	¾		Gen Gas & E A	40	¾	¾	¾	
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	56⅞	56½	56⅝	57¼
49	29¼	1	Gen Motors	5200	30⅞	30¼	30½	30⅞
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	102	101½	102	
3⅝	1½		Gen Realty	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅜	10⅛		Gen Refractories	100	15½	15½	15½	
19½	12¼		Gen Refract ct	100	14	14	14	
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
6⅜	3¾		Gimbel Bros	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
28⅜	18⅝	1	Glidden	900	24½	23⅜	23⅝	24⅝
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	50	101½	101½	101½	
9½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	1400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	1300	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¾
18	12¼		Goodrich	1500	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13¾
62¾	40		Goodrich pf	100	45	45	45	
41⅜	25¾		Goodyear	600	26¾	26	26	27¼
11¾	7		Gotham Silk Hos	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4½	2		Graham Paige	1000	2½	2	2½	2
13⅜	8		Granby	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
40¾	30	1	Grant (WT)	200	30½	30	30½	31
32½	18		Great Nor pf	2300	21	20½	20½	21⅜
15½	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Su g	1400	33⅜	32¾	32¾	33⅜
118¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	50	113	113	113	

—H—

8¼	4¾		Hahn Dept Sto	1600	5½	5	5	5½
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	500	6½	6	6	
24¾	14½	25b	Harbison Walker	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
6¾	3⅜		Havana Elec	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
6¾	1¼		Hayes Body	20	2½	2½	2½	
75	59	3	Hercules Powder	1200	72½	72	72½	
124½	111		Hercules Powd pf	10	122	122	122	
13	5¾	.25b	Hollander	700	11	10⅝	10⅝	
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1400	55⅞	54½	55⅜	55¾
12¼	6⅜		Hudson & Man	100	7½	7½	7½	
24½	8¾		Hudson Motor	1400	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9⅝
7¼	3⅛		Hupp Motors	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½

—I—

38⅞	22		Ill Central	100	24	24	24	25
50	35		Ill Central pf	200	35	35	35	
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	500	24½	24¼	24½	24½
49¾	35		Inland Steel	100	36¾	36⅞	36⅞	37½
6⅞	3⅜		Inspiration Cop	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
13¾	7	h	Interboro Rap T	200	8	7⅞	8	
12⅛	5⅝	.20	Int Carriers	200	7¾	7½	7½	
46⅜	30	.60	Int Harvester	700	32⅞	32½	32⅝	33
9¼	4¾		Int Hydroelec	500	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
6	3⅛		Int Mere Marine	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	1900	26	25½	25½	26
2½	1¾		Int Pap&Pow B	100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
24¾	10¼		Int Pap&Pr pf	900	16	15⅝	15⅝	
6⅜	3¼		Int Rys C A ct	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
45¾	29½		Int Silver	100	31	31	31	33
84½	59	4	Int Silver pf	20	70	70	70	
17¾	11⅜		Int Tel & Tel	1200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¾
16⅝	2½		Interstate Dept S	100	11

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Deficit in June 30 Fiscal Year Is $3,989,000,000

Business and Industry

Boston Edison Co. $35,000,000 Notes On Market Today

Issue, Largest Utility Offer in Three Years, to Yield 3 Per Cent

The first and largest public offering of securities by a domestic public utility corporation to be made since the amendment of the Federal Securities Act of 1933, makes its appearance in the investment market today in the form of a new issue of $35,000,000 3 per cent coupon notes, due July 16, 1937, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, the largest public utility operating company in the New England states.

In addition to being the first and largest piece of registered corporate financing undertaken since the amendment of the Securities Act, the proposed offering constitutes the largest individual issue placed for the account of a domestic public utility corporation in the American investment market since June, 1931, when an issue of $85,000,000 Commonwealth Edison Company bonds was sold.

To Yield 3 P. C.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston notes now offered are priced at 100 and accrued interest to yield 3 per cent. The notes are dated July 16, 1934. The offering is based upon the prospectus as officially filed with the Federal Trade Commission, and dated as of July 2, 1934.

The several underwriters of the issue who are making the offering, based upon the information contained in the registration statement as filed with the Federal Trade Commission, are The First Boston Corporation, Lee Higginson Corporation, F. S. Moseley & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Burr, Gannett & Co., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., White, Weld & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Estabrook & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Blake Bros. & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Tucker, Anthony & Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Newton, Abbe & Co., and Spencer Trask & Co.

Total Debt $71,000,000

The net proceeds of the issue to be received by the company from the underwriters will be $34,384,000, based upon the price of 98.24 per cent paid for the notes by the underwriters. Of this amount the company will use $25,000,000 to retire coupon notes due as of the same date.

The $35,000,000 of three-year 3 per cent notes are callable on not less than 30 days' notice as a whole or in part, on any interest date at 100½ if payment is made on or before July 16, 1935, at 100¼ if payment is made after July 16, 1935, but on or before July 16, 1936, or at 100 if payment is made thereafter, in each case with accrued interest.

After completion of the current financing the corporation will have total funded debt of $71,000,000, of which $35,000,000 is in the form of the notes now offered; $20,000,000 in the form of three-year 5 per cent notes due May 2, 1935, and $16,000,000 in the form of three-year 5 per cent notes due April 15, 1936.

Stock Exchange Control Board Members

Upper Left — Upper Right, Lower Left and Lower Right © Underwood

Upper Left—Joseph P. Kennedy, Financier and President of the FBO Pictures. Upper Right—James M. Landis, Member of the Federal Trade Commission. Lower Left—George C. Mathews, Former Member of the Federal Trade Commission. Lower Right—Ferdinand Pecora, Prominent New York Attorney.

President Names Five Members Of Exchange Board

Commission Scheduled to Meet Today and Elect Chairman

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt Saturday night named a five-man commission, dominated by four liberal exponents of stringent regulation, to administer the Stock Exchange Control Act.

The appointments were:

Joseph P. Kennedy, New York financier, who probably will be the chairman. He will serve for five years.

George C. Mathews of Wisconsin, Federal Trade Commissioner, who has been in charge of administering the 1933 Securities Act. He was appointed for four years.

To Elect Chairman

James M. Landis of Massachusetts, Federal Trade Commissioner, author of the Securities Act, and collaborator in the drafting of the present law, appointed for three years.

Robert E. Healy, chief counsel of the Trade Commission, prominent in connection with its investigation of public utilities, appointed for two years.

Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate Banking Committee and in charge of its long investigation of stock exchange practices, named to serve one year.

The stock exchange law, with the appointment of the commission, becomes effective automatically today, with the exception of the provisions relating to margin requirements, which do not go into force until Oct. 1, and several other sections.

The law makes no provision for the appointment of the chairman by the President. It was assumed the chairman would be elected by the commission, and that probably the post would be rotated among the members.

To Counterbalance Liberals

Mr. Kennedy was proposed for the commission by New York financial interests and was appointed over the objections of many of the proponents of the original legislation.

The probability of his selection as chairman was based upon the fact that President Roosevelt is anxious that he be given that post as a counterbalance for the four liberals who comprise the remainder of the membership.

The announcement of the membership was accompanied by a brief White House statement, saying:

"The provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in so far as they affect brokers and their customers, corporations whose securities are listed, and the public generally, do not become effective before Sept. 1, 1934.

"The act provides that sections regaining margins and the conduct of business on exchanges or over-the-counter markets shall become effective Oct. 1, 1934. Registration of exchanges and of securities traded on exchanges becomes compulsory on the same date and registration may take place beginning Sept. 1, 1934.

Affects Registered Securities

"It is provided in the act that Section 9, which contains prohibitions against manipulation, pool operations, tipster sheets and so forth, shall become effective July 1, 1934, except for sub-section (A) (6) regarding 'pegging,' which is to become effective Oct. 1, 1934.

"However, since all the provisions of Section 9 refer merely to transactions in registered securities or upon registered exchanges, these provisions cannot become operative until such registration has taken place."

Commissioner Landis, who called at the White House shortly before the announcement of the appointments, said he expected the group would meet "very soon" and begin its preliminary work.

With the various effective dates of the law, the Government enters a new field of regulation. The act gives it power over virtually every phase of the securities business. This authority, however, is divided between the new commission and the Federal Reserve Board. The latter is given administration of the law's margin section, with authority to prescribe minimum margins for all purchases of securities. It contains an expression of congressional advice that the minimum normally should be 45 per cent.

Treasury Announces Deficit Of $3,989,000,000 in Year

Government Borrows $4,514,000,000 to Cover Excess of Spendings Over Receipts—Gross National Debt Now Totals $27,053,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—A deficit of $3,989,496,035 was announced yesterday by the Treasury for the first full fiscal year of the Roosevelt Administration.

The Government spent $7,105,050,084 against an income of $3,115,554,049, and borrowed $4,514,468,854 to cover the difference and leave a sizable margin to carry into the new year.

The borrowings ran the Nation's public debt to an all time peak of $27,053,141,414, against which the Treasury had a cash remainder on hand of $2,581,922,240, a sum $1,719,717,019 greater than that with which the year began.

Routine Expenses Decline

Disbursements were divided into $4,004,135,550 for emergency recovery program purposes and $3,100,914,534 for routine government expenses, the latter figure being $765,000,924.73 less than for the previous year.

The principal items of the emergency outlays were $1,714,932,338 for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $645,226,128 for the Public Works Administration, $716,162,892 for the Civil Works Administration, $340,742,149 for Federal Emergency Relief Administration and $331,940,851 for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In this connection, officials pointed out that the RFC has collaterized, repayable loans outstanding to a total of $1,722,000,000 (estimated as of June 8) and that the PWA holds state and municipal bonds totaling $149,335,229.

In an accompanying summary of the regular daily statement for the close of business last night, the end of the fiscal year, the Treasury noted that $359,864,092 had been diverted to "meeting sinking fund and other statutory requirements," so that the deficit, exclusive of debt retirements, was $3,629,631,942.

Similarly it deducted the balance of cash on hand, $2,581,922,240, from the gross public debt of $27,053,141,414, to produce a net public figure of $24,471,219,174. That is a customary procedure.

Encouraging Discrepancies

The statistics take no account of the book profit which the Treasury realized on its gold stocks due to the reduction in the gold weight of the dollar. This figure, $2,811,375,756, and the $2,000,000,000 exchange stabilization fund, taken from it, are carried in separate accounts.

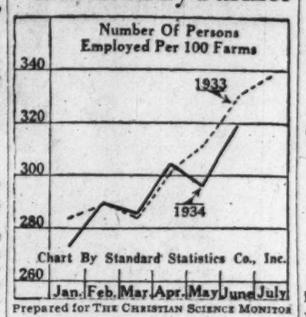
The final figures for the year produced wide discrepancies with the estimates sent to Congress by President Roosevelt in January, when he made allowance for all the possible contingencies of the recovery effort.

Then, he predicted receipts of $3,259,938,756 (they proved to be $3,115,554,049), expenditures of $9,403,006,967 (actually $7,105,050,084), a deficit of $7,309,068,211 (actually $3,589,496,035) and a public debt at the end of the year of $29,847,000,000 (actually $27,053,141,414).

Officials found encouragement in an increase of $1,035,857,347 in receipts, made up largely of a jump in miscellaneous internal revenue collections from $858,217,511 in the fiscal year 1933 to $1,469,593,550 in the year just closed.

Income tax receipts also rose, increasing from $746,206,444 to $817,961,481 and customs collections jumped from $250,750,251 to $313,434,302. The total revenues also included $353,048,796 from the processing tax on farm products, by comparison with $72,143,916 paid out through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Prices Paid And Received by Farmer



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE ratio of prices received by the farmer to prices paid by him is traced above by years since 1924.

The last two bars show the recent improvement from the low point of February, 1933.

Wholesale Prices At Highest Point Since March, 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Wholesale prices reached the highest level since March, 1931, in the week ended June 23, according to a statement by Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics here. The current index which stands at 75 per cent of the 1926 average is up by one-half of 1 per cent over the previous week. The largest advance for any group occurred in farm products, which rose by about 3½ per cent. The food group is now at the highest since October, 1931.

"The rise in the general average of wholesale prices during the past month has been nearly 2 per cent," Mr. Lubin said. "Present prices are more than 15 per cent above the level of the corresponding week of 1933, when the index was 65.1 and slightly more than 17 per cent higher than two years ago, when a level of 64.0 had been reached. The increase since the first of the year has been 6 per cent.

"Marked advances in market prices of livestock, poultry, cotton, hay, peanuts, butter, cornmeal, rye flour, fresh meats, raw sugar, leather, cattle feed, copper sheets, bar silver, cast iron pipe, and burlap were largely responsible for the present rise.

"Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the bureau, five showed advances, four recorded decreases, and one, textile products, remained at the level of the week before. The important group of 'All Commodities Other Than Farm Products and Foods' showed a minor decrease."

As compared with the low point reached in 1933, all individual commodity groups have shown material advances:

	June 23 1934	June 16 1934	June 9 1934	June 24 1933
All commodities	75.0	74.6	73.8	65.1
Farm products	65.8	63.7	60.7	53.2
Foods	71.3	70.2	67.6	61.4
Hides & leather prod.	88.1	87.6	87.2	83.5
Textile products	72.5	72.5	72.7	61.5
Fuel & light'g mat'ls	73.4	73.7	73.8	63.6
Metals & metal prod.	87.1	88.0	87.8	78.9
Building materials	87.6	87.7	87.8	74.2
Chemicals and drugs	75.5	75.4	75.4	73.6
Housefurnish'g goods	83.2	83.4	83.4	72.8
Miscellaneous	70.5	70.3	70.0	61.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.7	78.9	78.9	69.4

Steel Industry Is Experiencing Rapid Changes

Observers Say Conditions Indicate Lower Prices in Third Quarter

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—Conditions in the steel industry are changing rapidly in contrast with the comparatively stable conditions through most of the second quarter. Operations declined 11.4 points or about 20 per cent, according to a forecast last Monday by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the general operating rate being 44.7 per cent of capacity as the week's average.

Moreover, one of the leading steel makers, the National Steel Corporation, filed lower prices on bars, certain grades of sheets and hot-rolled strips, reductions of $2 to $6 a ton, effective July 7. The suddenness of this reduction came as a surpise to most of the company's competitors, apparently.

If the reductions made by this company are an indication of general price declines, then about two-thirds of the advance of last April will have been eliminated.

Dull Period Expected

Those following the steel industry closely were beginning to sense that price reductions might be in the offing. Minor price reductions in the new basing point of Duluth, amounting to $1 a ton, had been filed with the institute a week ago.

The advances in April had been rather drastic, and were considered by many as perhaps partly a gesture. They were made after steel wages had been marked up sharply. Some steel items at that time were raised by as much as $11 a ton, an unprecedentedly steep rise.

The sharp drop in production last week, too, was the first tangible sign that third quarter is to be a dull period in steel circles.

It can be understood, too, why National Steel took the lead in marking down quotations. This was one of the two major steel makers to show profits in 1933, all others having experienced deficits. Evidently, therefore, that company can make profits with lower quotations.

Structural Steel

Considerable structural steel work is in prospect in the New York metropolitan district. Thus the money has been appropriated for the building of a new downtown post office in New York. Plans for two buildings have been turned out by the architects, one requiring 7500 tons of structurals and another twice as much. Only one plan will be adopted.

Bids are to be taken soon on three piers on the North River, New York, needing 8000 tons of structurals. Bids will be taken in August on several sections of the tri-borough bridge which will eventually need several thousands of tons of steel.

New demand from the railroads is small at the moment. The Pennsylvania is about to buy 5000 tons of various steel products for upkeep and repair needs during the third quarter, and other railroads will probably take similar action, though tonnages will not be as large.

In pig iron about 90 per cent of the contracts for second quarter were completed on time. In the case of the other 10 per cent contracts will be rewritten for third quarter at $1 per ton higher in price than now prevails, or the tonnages will lapse entirely. The steel code rather indefinitely provides that where contracts are allowed to lapse the buyers make recompense in some satisfactory manner to the sellers. Inasmuch as pig iron prices are now $1 per ton higher than when these contracts were written it is assumed that no compensation need be paid.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wall Street ended last week in about as gloomy a state of mind as it has felt any time this year. Business and political prospects are considered poor for the rest of the summer and the market is expected to go down further. Turnover on the stock market is so low that brokerage houses are desperately wondering if business can ever rise again to profitable levels, and employees are not only having their salaries cut but are being laid off in large numbers or given frequent "Scotch weeks" and long unpaid vacations. About the only satisfactory development of the week was the substantial volume of security offerings distributed or announced.

The week opened with announcement that steel operations would be down 20 per cent from the previous week, a far sharper drop than had been predicted by the steel trade.

By last week the hopes in the Street of substantial early government expenditures on the recovery-by-spending theory had largely been abandoned, and it was thought that the Government is flashing a big roll but not spending much. Hopes therefore turned to the other source of optimism, the expectation of statements from Washington "reassuring" to business, and there was a lull in trading in the middle of the week awaiting what the President would say Thursday night. These hopes, however, also faded. The hostile remarks of Undersecretary of Agriculture Tugwell at Des Moines on Wednesday were taken as quite the opposite of reassuring to business, and Friday's market indicated that the President's speech was a disappointment.

Traders are probably the most eager, careful, and perhaps the keenest interpreters in the country of the political overtones and undertones of words from Washington. The first thing noted in the President's speech was no surprise to the Street. There was no bull tip, no "stimulus to speculative activity" such as characterized the White House fireside messages of last year. It was also noted, without surprise, that the menacing animosity expressed by Mr. Tugwell the previous day was completely absent from the words of the Chief Executive. The Street has an almost superlative opinion of the political astuteness of Mr. Roosevelt, and did not expect him to antagonize anybody unnecessarily. One more thing was particularly noted, namely, that in a statement of the purposes of the current Administration, relief was put first, recovery second, and reformation third. Putting relief first, in the opinion of the Street, means an unbalanced budget, and an unbalanced budget means more business, and that means higher stock prices—eventually.

Nevertheless something more must have been expected, for the market sold off again Friday, as traders turned back to consideration of business prospects. And here they seemed to find little encouragement. Steel, motors, and building prospects are considered poor. Every day brings a further crack in the NRA price structure. The carloading figures were taken unfavorably, particularly the fact that merchandise loadings are now lower than a year ago. The cut in sheet, bar, and strip steel prices announced Friday was noted as the first cut in steel prices since adoption of the steel code. The Street was also depressed by expectations that the President would sign the Rail Pension Act. That rail net operating income for May was below May, 1933, was slightly surprising and unfavorable.

A number of more or less surprising dividend declarations during the week failed to rally confidence. Atchison declared $2.00, Pennsylvania 50 cents, Pan-American Airways an initial 25 cents, and United States Smelting a $2.00 extra.

Municipal bond prices are said to be selling at the highest prices in the memory of bankers in the Street, and high-grade corporate bonds are selling at the highest prices since before the war. Pennsylvania Railroad is taking advantage of this condition by offering $50,000,000 of long-term 4¼ per cent general mortgage bonds to retire an issue of 6½'s due next year and effect a saving of about $1,200,000 a year in interest charges, and many more of such rail bond offerings are expected in the next six months. In spite of the Securities Act, capital flotations are, in other words, actually coming out, but they are practically all for the refunding of higher coupon obligations.

Transamerica Corp. Disbursements to Date

Transamerica Corporation has placed the company's capital stock on an annual dividend basis of 25 cents a share with the declaration of a dividend of 12½ cents payable July 31 to stock of record July 12.

The aggregate amount of the disbursement, which will be paid to holders of 23,682,231 outstanding shares, is $2,960,279 and brings the total amount of dividends declared to date in 1934 to $5,920,519. California will receive the maximum benefit from this increase in purchasing power as approximately 90 per cent of the total dividend accrues to residents of that State.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 135

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Monday, July 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge

DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST

JULY 10

Deposit by Mail in this 62-Year-Old Mutual Savings Bank

Cunard-White Star Lines in Merger

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The Cunard and White Star Lines merge today into the largest transatlantic shipping combination. Their 25 steamships, aggregating 616,000 tons, will operate under the name of the Cunard White Star, Ltd.

The merger unites two of the oldest steamship lines in England. The Cunard ships first went to sea in 1840, the Britannia of that day being the first steamship to sail across the Atlantic on a regular schedule.

The White Star Line was founded in 1869, and its initial ship, the Oceanic, was the first to be equipped with bathrooms.

The combined sailing list of the new company calls for 84 east-bound sailings during July, August and September from American and Canadian ports, and 15 cruises.

The new service will be opened on Thursday by the Berengaria, followed on Friday by the Majestic, the largest two ships in the world.

Governor Harrison Goes to Conference

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, sailed on the liner Bremen for a conference July 9 at the Bank for International Settlements, Basel, Swit.

It will be his first visit since the bank was established in 1930. Asked as to the possibility that he might sever his American banking connection and take an active part in the international bank, Mr. Harrison declined to answer.

Endicott Johnson May Net $889,459

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Endicott Johnson Corporation and subsidiaries report for the six months' period ended May 25, net profit of $889,459 after all charges. This is equal, after deducting preferred dividends paid, to $1.69 a share on the 405,360 shares of common stock outstanding.

Net profit for the corresponding six months period a year ago amounted to $855,184, or $1.59 a share on the common stock.

Net sales for the six months amounted to $26,820,899 compared with $18,765,537 for the like period in 1933.

Spartanburg Leads South In Cotton Mill Machines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — With over $45,388,384 invested in the textile industry, distributed among 32 plants, 24,128 looms and 989,136 spindles, Spartanburg County leads the South in the number of weaving machines and surpasses every other county in the State in the amount of money invested in cotton mills. It also ranks second only to Gaston County, North Carolina, in spindle totalage in the two Carolinas.

This thriving county, nestled in the famous Blue Ridge foothills of the Piedmont section, produces manufactured goods possessing an annual value approximating the investment figure.

Census compilations of 1930 revealed that one-fourth of the county's population of 29,487 live in textile mill villages, of which 12,000 are regularly employed in the various plants.

125 More Banks Opened In United States During June

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—During the month of June, 125 more banks opened throughout the United States, the American Banker reports, bringing the total of bank openings for the first half of 1934 to 948, of which 327 were under national charter and 621 under state supervision.

The First Boston Corporation

Capital Stock

Bought — Sold — Quoted

WASHBURN, FROST & CO.
Incorporated
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

RUSSELL, BERG & CUMMINGS
INVESTMENT COUNSEL
75 Federal Street
Boston, Mass.

Owing to the retirement of Francis H. Cummings, the above mentioned partnership was dissolved on June 30, 1934.

Wilbur H. Russell
Carl A. R. Berg
Francis H. Cummings
Kenneth C. Leonard
Henry DeC. Ward

RUSSELL, BERG & COMPANY
INVESTMENT COUNSEL
75 Federal Street
Boston, Mass.

The undersigned, constituting a majority of the partners of Russell, Berg & Cummings, together with Gregory S. McIntosh, Cleveland, Ohio, have formed a new partnership which will continue business as Investment Counsel under the firm name of Russell, Berg & Company at the above address, with offices at Cleveland and Chicago.

Wilbur H. Russell
Carl A. R. Berg
Gregory S. McIntosh
Kenneth C. Leonard
Henry DeC. Ward

Boston, Mass., June 30, 1934

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Notes for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Notes. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

NEW ISSUE

$35,000,000

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

Three Per Cent Coupon Notes due July 16, 1937

Price 100% and Accrued Interest

To Yield 3.00% to Maturity

Prospectus may be obtained from any of the undersigned who are the several underwriters for the several amounts set forth in the prospectus:

The First Boston Corporation

Lee Higginson Corporation	F. S. Moseley & Co.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Burr, Gannett & Co.	Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated	White, Weld & Co.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Hornblower & Weeks	Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated
Estabrook & Co.	R. L. Day & Co.	Blake Brothers & Co.
Hayden, Stone & Co.	Paine, Webber & Co.	Jackson & Curtis
Tucker, Anthony & Co.	Coffin & Burr, Inc.	Whiting, Weeks & Knowles Incorporated
Arthur Perry & Co. Incorporated	Newton, Abbe & Company	Spencer Trask & Co.

July 2, 1934.

Senior Athletes Break Three World's Records — Mako Wins Tennis Title

Three World's Records Fall At Milwaukee

Bonthron, Torrance and Hardin Establish New Marks in A. A. U. Meet

MILWAUKEE, July 2 (AP)—Princeton's Bill Bonthron, smooth, tireless and game, conquered his arch rival, Glenn Cunningham of the plains of Kansas, in the 1500-meter run Saturday to smash all existing records for the distance. He conquered Cunningham by two feet in the sensational time of 3:48.8. The race was a classic. It seemed inconceivable that Bonthron, trailing the struggling Cunningham by 15 yards, could ever close the gap between them.

It was the third time that Bonthron had beaten Cunningham in their five sensational matches. They had beaten each other by inches indoors, then came their third meeting in which Cunningham established the record of 4:06.7 for the mile. The Princeton star came back to beat Cunningham at the N. C. A. A. mile run at Los Angeles last week.

Mercury Around 90

The hot, sultry afternoon, with a temperature of around 90 on the Marquette University field, saw three world marks smashed in this forty-seventh National A. A. U. outdoor track and field meet.

New York Athletic Club, the defending champion, won the team championship by amassing 46 7-12 points with the Olympic Club of San Francisco second with 35 and Louisiana State third with 16. Marquette trailed fourth, with 15, and the Boston A. A. fifth with 12.

A few minutes after the meet opened, Jack Torrance of Louisiana State University, tossed the 16-pound shot to a new world record of 55ft., 5 in., on his very first attempt. He eclipsed his own record of 55ft., 1½in., set at the Drake relays two months ago.

Glen Hardin, a team mate of Torrance, smashed the world record in the 400-meter hurdles winning the event in 51.8s. to wipe out the old mark of 52s. established by F. Morgan Taylor in 1928.

Metcalfe Double Winner

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette's great sprinter, achieved the distinction of winning both the 100 and 200-meter races for the third successive year, tying the record of B. J. Weafers, coach of the New York A. C., who in 1905, 1906 and 1907 won both the national A. A. U. sprints.

Metcalfe was challenged only in the 100-meter race in which he beat out Jesse Owens, freshman of Ohio University, by a foot, in 10.4s. to tie the national A. A. U. record set in 1932 by Eddie Tolan, former University of Michigan sprinter.

Owens, the Ohio State freshman, was next to Metcalfe in high point scoring, chalking up eight by his victory in the broad jump and finishing second in the 100-meter dash, while Torrance scored seven points in winning the shotput with his record-breaking heave and taking third place in the 56-pound weight event. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette; second, Jesse Owens, Cleveland, third, Eulace Peacock, Shore A. C.; fourth, Charles B. Parsons, Los Angeles. Time—10.4s. (tied meet record established by Tolan of Michigan in 1932).

200-Meter Dash—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette; second, Foy Draper, Los Angeles; third, Charles B. Parsons, Los Angeles; fourth, Robert J. Kane, New York A. C. Time—21.3s (around one turn).

400-Meter Dash—Won by Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana; second, Howard Green, Abilene Christian; third, Howard Jones, New York A. C.; fourth, Merrill Hershey, Michigan Normal. Time—47.4s.

800-Meter Run—Won by Ben B. Eastman, Olympic Club, San Francisco; second, Elton Brown, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers; third, Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana; fourth, Edgar Blake, Newark A. C. Time—1m. 50.4s. (new meet record, former mark of 1m. 51.4s. established by Lloyd Hahn of Boston A. A. in 1928).

1500 meters—Won by W. R. Bonthron, Princeton; second, Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas; third, Gene G. Venzke, Pennsylvania; fourth, Robert Morris, Lincoln, Neb. Time—3m. 48.8s. (new meet and world record; former world mark of 3m. 49.2s., established by Jules Ladoumeque of France in 1932; former meet record of 3m. 52.3s. established by Cunningham in 1933).

3000-Meter Steeplechase—Won by Harold Manning, Wichita A. A.; second, J. P. McCluskey, New York A. C.; third, Eino Pentti, Millrose A. A., New York; fourth, Harry Werbin, Michigan Normal. Time—9m. 13.1s. (new American and meet record; former mark of 9m. 14.5s. established by McCluskey in 1932.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.; second, Phil G. Good, Boston A. A.; third, Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist; fourth, George Fisher, Louisiana State. Time—14.6s.

200-Meter Low Hurdles—Won by Phil G. Good, Boston A. A.; second, Dale Schofield, Provo, Utah; third, Heyl Lambertus, Nebraska; fourth, J. K. Lattimer, New York A. C. Time—24.5s.

400-Meter Hurdles—Won by Glenn Hardin, Louisiana State; second, Edgar Albowich, Los Angeles; third, Robert Evans, Geneva College; fourth, Glenn Morriss, Denver A. C. Time—51.8s. (New world's and meet record; former record of 52s. established by F. Morgan Taylor in 1928 and tied by Hardin in 1932.)

400-Meter Relay—Won by Marquette (Sengpiel, Booth, Jessel, Metcalfe); second, Newark A. C.; third, New York A. C.; fourth, Chicago Parks. Time—41.4s. (New meet record; former mark of 41.6s. established by Newark in 1933.)

1600-Meter Relay—Won by New York A. C. (Warner, Jones, Healey, Kane); second, Olympic Club, San Francisco; third, Detroit police; fourth, Michigan Normal. Time—3m. 18.3s.

Running High Jump—Tie for first between Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College, and Walter Marty, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 6ft. 8⅝in.; third, George B. Spitz Jr., New York A. C., 6ft. 7⅜in.; Vincent Murphy, Notre Dame; Robert Pitkin, New York A. C.; Worth Watkins, Abilene Christian, and Delos Thurber, Glendale High School, Los Angeles, tied for fourth, 6ft. 4⅝in. (New meet record; former mark of 6ft. 7in., established by Johnson in 1933.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by Jesse Owens, Cleveland, 25ft. 9¾in.; second, Robert Clarke, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 24ft. 7⅜in.; third, John Brooks, Chicago Parks, 24.6ft.; fourth, Al Harris, Chicago Parks, 23ft. 9½in.

Running Hop, Step, Jump—Won by Dudley Wilkins, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, 48.21ft.; second, Nathan Blair, Louisiana State, 47.54ft.; third, Sol Furth, New York Curb Exchange A. A., 47.17ft.; fourth, Ennis Soafford, Great Lakes Mutual A. A., Detroit, 47.16ft.

Pole Vault—Keith S. Brown, New York A. C., William M. Graber, Ontario, Calif., and Wirt L. Thompson, Meadowbrook A. A., Philadelphia, tied for first, 13ft. 11⅜in.; Jack Rand, San Diego State, and John W. Wonsowitz, Ohio State, tied for fourth, 13ft. 8⅜in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, 55ft. 5in.; second, John C. Lyman, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 54ft. 9½in.; third, George Theodoratos, Olympic Club, 53ft. 5¾in.; fourth, Gordon G. Dunn, Olympic Club, 50ft. 5¼in. (New meet and world record; former meet record of 52ft. 8in. established in 1932 by Leo Sexton; former unofficial world record 55ft. 1½in. established by Torrance at Drake relays this spring; official world's record, 52ft. 7⅜in. established by Heljasz of Poland in 1932; accepted American record 53ft. 1½in. established by Leo Sexton in 1932.)

56-Pound Weight—Won by Clarke Haskins, Detroit Police, 35ft. 11½in.; second, Louis Lepis, Shore A. C., 34ft. 9½in.; third, Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, 32ft. 11½in.; fourth, James Shanahan, Illinois A. C., Chicago, 31ft. 1½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Ralston Legore, North Carolina, 216ft. 9.6in.; second, John Mottram, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 209ft. 8.4in.; third, Lee Bartlett, Michigan A. A. U., 209ft. 6in.; fourth, Horace Odell, New York A. C., 203ft. 6in.

Discus Throw—Won by Robert Jones, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 155ft. 11in.; second, Gordon G. Dunn, Olympic Club, 154ft. 3½in.; third, Henri J. Laborde, Olympic Club, 152ft. 11¾in.; fourth, John S. Lyman, Olympic Club, 148ft. 11⅜in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Donald E. Favor, University of Maine, 163ft. 5¾in.; second, Pete Zaremba, New York A. C., 162ft. 9½in.; third, Grant Miller, New York A. C., 162ft. 5¼in.; fourth, Henry Dreyer, Boston A. A., 158ft. 8in.

Sporting Around the Hub

JOHN G. PALFREY JR. of Brookline, Mass., a brother of Sarah H. Palfrey, Wightman Cup star, Saturday captured his third successive Massachusetts boys' lawn tennis championship for players 15 years and under. He met Harry Thompson Jr. of Arlington in the final. Not until 40 games had been played was the issue settled. Palfrey's net play and tricky forehand shots finally gave him the edge over his hard-hitting opponent. The score: 6—1, 3—6, 13—11. Play was held on the dirt courts of the Longwood Cricket Club.

Louise Harding of Brookline bowed to Elena Ciccone of Newton, who lobbed her way to victory over her speedy opponent in the final-round match for the junior girls' (18 years and under) championship. Miss Harding won the first set at 6—3, but lost the next two to the rugged Newton girl at 7—5, 6—0. The doubles final in this class went to Louise Harding and Sylvia Hatch of Winchester. They beat Ruth Aseltine and Kay Parrot, Winchester players, 6—0, 10—8.

Sylvia Hatch and Norman Dalrymple, Phillips (Andover) Academy tennis captain, won the mixed doubles crown in the 18 years and under class when they defeated Elena Ciccone and Willard Babcock of Newton, 6—2, 6—2. The younger boys and girls' mixed doubles title went to Patricia Phelan of Jamaica Plain and Harry Thompson Jr. They defeated Ruth Bernard, Winchester, and Sonny Everts, Newton, 6—4, 6—4.

Mercedes (Baba) Madden of Jamaica Plain and Polly Morrill, sister of the former Marjorie A. Morrill and now Mrs. Whitfield Painter, of Dedham, captured the younger girls' doubles title Saturday when they beat a Winchester pair, Katherine Gilbert and Ruth Bernnard, 6—3, 6—4.

The junior finalists in singles, Palfrey and Thompson, put up a thrilling battle against W. Stewart Griscom Jr., Cambridge, and Willard Babcock in the junior doubles final. The last-named pair won, but not until 31 games had been decided. Both Palfrey and Thompson staged a plucky battle in view of the fact that they had played in a hard match under a hot sun earlier in the day. Griscom and Babcock took the match at 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

New England A. A. A. U. women's track championships were retained Saturday by Louise Stokes and Olive Hasenfus of the Boston Swimming Association in the 50-meter and 200-meter events, respectively, at Lynn. Miss Hasenfus set a new record of 26 1-5s. in defeating Marie Wendt of Medford Girls' Club. The eight-pound shot event was won by Roberta Winton of the Boston S. A. with 30ft. 2in.

In Massachusetts State Cricket League games Saturday, West India A team maintained its winning streak and clean slate by beating Windsor Minors at Franklin Field. The Windsor team was all out for 20 runs. West India B came through with a surprise victory over the Brockton team by 15 runs. The other league game between Standards and Athletics was broken up by a dispute. Standards had batted 96 runs for their innings when the unfortunate fracas took place.

Eddie Casey, Harvard football coach, and Tuss McLaughry, coach at Brown University, will feature the instruction staff of Boston University's football school, which opens today for a six-week period. McLaughry will open the course, teaching for the first three weeks, followed by Casey for the last three weeks.

All of the five seeded players advanced to the fourth round in the South Shore lawn tennis championships being held at the Hatherly Country Club, Scituate. These five are Edward Taylor, Robert Martin, Paul Guibord, Alden Briggs and M. B. Clark.

Aiken Knights Qualify For Meadow Brook Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 2—Aiken Knights qualified for the final round of the Meadow Brook Club polo tournament, Saturday, when they defeated the Great Island team on Cochran Field, 8 to 7. Two brilliant goals by George H. Bostwick were largely responsible for the victory The summary:

AIKEN	GREAT ISLAND
No. 1—W. G. Reynolds	William Ziegler Jr.
2—G. H. Bostwick	C. R. Harrison
3—S. B. Iglehart	Gerald Balding
Back—J. R. Fell	Ivor Balding

Score—Aiken Knights 8, Great Island 7. Goals—Bostwick 3, Reynolds 2, Iglehart 2, Fell for Aiken; Zeigler 2, Harrison 2, G. Balding 2, I. Balding for Great Island. Referees—W. H. Gaylard and E. T. Gerry. Time—Seven 7½-minute periods.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	6	1	.857
Hollywood	5	1	.833
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Sacramento	4	3	.571
Missions	3	4	.429
Seattle	3	4	.429
Oakland	1	5	.167
Portland	1	6	.143

Results June 30

Oakland 7, Hollywood 5.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 0.
Sacramento 3, Missions 1.
San Francisco 7, Seattle 5.

Results July 1

San Francisco 6, Seattle 1.
Seattle 2, San Francisco 1.
Los Angeles 4, Portland 3.
Portland 3, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 5, Missions 3.
Sacramento 8, Missions 4.
Hollywood 7, Oakland 6.

Aurora Wins Polo Cup

HURLINGHAM, Eng., July 2 (AP)—The invading United States polo four, riding under the name of Aurora, Saturday won the Hurlingham open polo cup tournament, climax of the British season, defeating the Cavaliers 7 and 3 in the final.

Amusements

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Ruth Snavely And R. G. Hoogerhyde Win In E. A. A. Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEERFIELD, Mass., July 2—The annual tournament of the Eastern Archery Association came to a close Saturday with the completion of the championship events, the second American and second Columbia rounds, and the shooting of the team and clout shoots. While the competition in the Columbia round was close, yet there was no upset in the relative standing of the archers, and the Columbia round championship went to Ruth Snavely of West Hampton, Conn., who was leading Friday and who already had won the National round championship.

In her second Columbia Miss Snavely made two perfect ends, a feat which entitles her to membership in the exclusive Six Golds Club which has been established by the National Archery Association to bring together all archers who have made perfect ends in any major tournament. Her Double Columbia score was 137-905.

In the second American round Russell G. Hoogerhyde of Bristol, Conn., not only led the field and thus annexed the American round championship, but also set up a new record of 89-677 for a single American round. His double American round score was 178-1510.

The team shoot was won by a team from the Philadelphia Archery Association, composed of E. B. Teubner Jr., P. H. Wilcox, Claude Johnson and George Batten, the score being 1926.

In the championship shoot, P. H. Wilcox took first place among the men and Mrs. Lyman F. Whitney of Boston among the women.

The annual business meeting was held Saturday, at which it was decided to hold the 1935 tournament at Deerfield, Mass. The officers elected for next year are: President, P. H. Ball, Deerfield; vice-president, O. A. R. Wood, Lynn, and H. S. Brown, Scarsdale; secretary-treasurer, Ruth Brown, Newton Highlands, Mass.

The awards made at the annual meeting follow:

Ladies

National Round—Championship, Dallin medal in gold, Ruth Snavely; Dallin medal in silver, Dorothy Duggan; Dallin medal in bronze, Mrs. Lyman F. Whitney.

Columbia Round—Championship, medal and Dallin medal in gold, Ruth Snavely; Dallin medal in silver, Madeleine Dutcher; Dallin medal in bronze, Diana Bolling.

Mildred Ann Owen Memorial Cup, Ruth Snavely; 60-yard range medal, Phyllis Marston; 50-yard range medal, Alice Duggan; 40-yard range medal, Mildred Snavely; 30-yard range medal, Mrs. J. F. Marshall.

Team Round—Greenwich Archers, first, Margherita Childs; second, Eversley Childs; third, Jean Hatheway; fourth, Patricia Bolling.

Men

York Round—Championship medal and Dallin medal in gold, Russ G. Hoogerhyde; Dallin medal in silver, Carl G. Thompson; Dallin medal in bronze, Paul W. Wilcox.

American Round—Championship medal and Dallin medal in gold, Russ G. Hoogerhyde; Dallin medal in silver, Paul W. Wilcox; Dallin medal in bronze, Phillip Drinker.

Brownell Medal (Best Score in York Round)—Russ G. Hoogerhyde; 100-yard range medal, Donald H. G. Mackenzie; 80-yard range medal, Charles E. Kear; 60-yard range medal, E. R. Teubner; 50-yard range medal, John P. Eagan; 40-yard range medal, H. S. Schellenger.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	51	25	.671
Toronto	44	29	.603
Rochester	45	32	.584
Albany	38	35	.521
Montreal	38	36	.514
Buffalo	30	43	.411
Syracuse	29	42	.408
Baltimore	18	51	.261

Results June 30

Newark 6, Albany 3.
Montreal 4, Rochester 3.
Toronto 3, Buffalo 1.

Results July 1

Rochester 3, Montreal 2.
Montreal 8, Rochester 0.
Albany 8, Newark 6.
Albany 4, Newark 3.
Baltimore 15, Syracuse 1.
Syracuse 6, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 9, Buffalo 1.

Hamman Defeats Goodman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, July 2—Leland Hamman of Waco, Texas, won the amateur championship of the Trans-Mississippi Golf Association here yesterday, defeating Johnny Goodman of Omaha, 3 and 2, in the final match at the Brook Hollow Country Club. Hamman went around the course one under par, 35-35—70, in the morning, going 4 up on the 1933 national open champion. In the second round he was over par twice, turning in 36 against Goodman's 36.

Garnett Defeats Behr

RYE, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—William Garnett of Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., Saturday won the singles championship of the second annual eastern interscholastic tennis tournament by defeating Jack Behr of Roxbury School, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Chicago Cubs Are Making Determined Thrust at Giants

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	25	.632
Chicago	41	27	.603
St. Louis	39	27	.591
Boston	37	30	.552
Pittsburgh	35	29	.547
Brooklyn	27	41	.397
Philadelphia	24	44	.353
Cincinnati	21	44	.323

Results June 30

Boston 6, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 8, New York 4.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 11, St. Louis 4.

Results July 1

Boston 6, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 3, Philadelphia 0.
New York 5, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 2 (Tie).
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 4.

Two important changes took place in the National League baseball race during the past week. The first, and most important, finds the Chicago Cubs in second place, only two games behind the New York Giants, who have retained their lead. The other change finds the Boston Braves in fourth position, half a game ahead of the Pittsburgh Pirates and 2½ contests in back of the third-place St. Louis Cardinals. The Cards are one game in the rear of Chicago.

The Cubs, who are making their second determined effort to overtake the leaders, won seven straight games before the Pirates stopped them on Sunday. Kiki Cuyler, Babe Herman, Chuck Klein and Gabby Hartnett are all batting high in the .300 class, while Billy Herman and Woody English are not far behind. Guy Bush is back in form again, after an absence of about a month, to help Lon Warneke and Pat Malone with the pitching assignments. Big Jim Weaver, who was declared not good enough for the St. Louis Browns in the American League, is pitching smart ball for the hustling Cubs.

The Braves easily compiled the league's best won-and-lost record during the past week when they captured five out of six contests. They are only 5½ games out of first place; and with a long home stay ahead, beginning next week, the club has an excellent chance to make a bid for the lead.

Bill McKechnie used two discarded pitchers against the hard-hitting Phillies yesterday at Braves Field, and both boxmen came through. Flint Rhem, who was signed when he was cast adrift from the Cardinal organization, won the first game of a doubleheader, and Bobby Brown, sent back to Boston from Albany, delivered shutout ball in the other game. The Braves are sure to make plenty of trouble between now and the last of September, if either one of these pitchers continues to win. Incidentally, Wally Berger is hitting home runs again, which makes the club more dangerous.

Despite the fact that the Pirates won four and lost only two during the seven days, they dropped into the second division because the Braves were just a shade better.

Teams Announced For All-Star Game

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—If the popular vote were followed rigidly, the second annual all-star game between the National and American Leagues at the Polo Grounds July 10 would look much like the first.

Final results of the nation-wide poll taken in connection with the contest indicate, in a general way, a decided leaning toward most of the players who participated in the first all-star game at Chicago last summer. Results of the poll follow:

American League

First Basemen—Gehrig, Yankees, 117,789; Foxx, Athletics, 8020.

Second Basemen—Gehringer, Tigers, 120,781; Lazzeri, Yankees, 2648.

Third Basemen—Dykes, White Sox, 102,675; Higgins, Athletics, 11,846.

Shortstops—Cronin, Senators, 116,326; Knickerbocker, Indians, 7904.

Catchers—Dickey, Yankees, 102,686; Cochrane, Tigers, 19,932; Hemsley, Browns, 6806; R. Ferrell, Red Sox, 6450.

Outfielders—Ruth, Yankees, 114,999; Averill, Indians, 97,657; Manush, Senators, 82,410; Simmons, White Sox, 22,508; Reynolds, Red Sox, 20,396; Chapman, Yankees, 19,076.

Pitchers—Gomez, Yankees, 84,712; Whitehill, Senators, 53,662; Grove, Red Sox, 38,327; Hudlin, Indians, 34,273; Bridges, Tigers, 19,638; Weaver, Senators, 7276.

National League

First Basemen—Terry, Giants, 121,110; Leslie, Dodgers, 3897.

Second Basemen—Frisch, Cardinals, 120,141; W. Herman, Cubs, 3894.

Third Basemen—Traynor, Pirates, 115,018; Martin, Cardinals, 6696.

Shortstops, Jackson, Giants, 82,430; Vaughan, Pirates, 27,340.

Catchers—Lopez, Dodgers, 77,785; Hartnett, Cubs, 32,820; J. Wilson, Phillies, 6474; Mancuso, Giants, 6284.

Outfielders—Klein, Cubs, 119,933; Medwick, Cardinals, 80,744; Berger, Braves, 79,743; Ott, Giants, 64,108; Cuyler, Cubs, 11,184; P. Waner, Pirates, 10,930.

Pitchers—Hubbell, Giants, 83,048; J. Dean, Cardinals, 62,201; Warneke, Cubs, 36,928; Mungo, Dodgers, 34,699; Bush, Cubs, 19,397; P. Dean, Cardinals, 6032.

Surrey Scores 175

LONDON, July 2 (Canadian Press)—Surrey scored 175 runs in the first innings of its three-day cricket match against Australia at the Oval, Saturday, and the Antipodeans had replied with 136 for the loss of only three wickets when play closed for the day. Robert Gregory was Surrey's highest scorer with 48, while Stanley McCabe for Australia took four wickets for 24 and Clarence Grimmet four for 64. W. H. Ponsford tallied 49 not out for Australia.

Hall Retains Singles Title

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., retained his eastern clay courts singles tennis championship yesterday by defeating Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2. Save for the second set, Hall, the defending champion, held Sutter under subjection all the way. Sutter turned the tables on Hall in doubles. He and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. played four sets to defeat Hall and R. Berkeley Bell, the defenders, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4.

Seaver Marble Champion

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 2 (AP)—Clifton Seaver, 13, of Springfield, Mass., eastern sectional champion, won the United States marble tournament, Saturday, by defeating Edward Cox, 11, of Cold Creek, Tenn., western sectional champion, and Sidney Diez, 12, of Baton Rouge, La., southern sectional champion. Seaver won 7 of 10 games in the final play-off. Diez was second with six wins and four defeats while Cox was last with but two victories of his 10 games.

Storey Wins in Northwest

SPOKANE, Wash., July 2 (AP)—Ken Storey, diminutive Spokane golfer, won the Pacific Northwest amateur golf championship Saturday, defeating Ralph Whaley, Seattle, 9 and 8, in a 36-hole match.

Shields Meets Crawford And Wood, Perry

Wimbledon Quarterfinal Results Give U. S. an Even Break

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 2 (AP)—The United States won an even break today in the quarterfinals of the all-England tennis championships, Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr., the Davis Cup aces, winning to the semifinal round with Frederick J. Perry, England's cup leader, and J. H. (Jack) Crawford, defending champion from Australia.

Perry Defeats Lott

Perry put out the United States cup veteran George M. Lott Jr. in a bitterly contested four-set match, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, 10—8, and Crawford won from the big Californian, Lester R. Stoefen, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5, 6—0.

Shields had a hard tussel against Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, England's No. 2 player, before winning 4—6, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 7—5, but Wood advanced easily at the expense of Vernon G. Kirby, veteran South African player, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 6—0.

Shields meets Crawford and Wood goes against Perry in the semifinals.

Of the four Americans the slim, blond Wood gave the smoothest performance but he keeps his supporters jittery by his alternately brilliant and careless tennis.

When he wanted too he handled Kirby, upset conqueror of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and all-round good player, as though he were just a beginner but in the third set—as he has done in nearly every match—he relaxed and played sloppy, indifferent tennis to give the South African a set and prolong the uneven contest.

In the Shields-Austin match it was a case of superior stamina under a broiling hot sun, with the slender Englishman cracking under the strain after taking the first two sets from the big New Yorker with a fine display of tennis.

The officiating, against which complaints have been made ever since the tournament started, played a part in both the losing American matches.

Lott was leading Perry 4—3 in games in the crucial third set when a linesman called one of Perry's returns good when it appeared to be well behind the baseline. It would have given Lott the game, 5—3. He appeared upset by the decision, and, although he made a last desperate rally in the fourth set to lead 5—2 in games, he then collapsed and Perry ran it out.

Wins Eight Straight

The same thing happened to Stoefen. Playing the wily Crawford on even terms through the first three sets up to the eleventh game of the latter the linesman on the service line called two of Stoefen's services out and he offered little resistance as the Australian won eight straight games to end the match.

The two former Americans, Clayton Lee Burwell of Sewanee, and David N. Jones of Columbia, continued their advance in men's doubles, defeating J. M. Hunt and C. N. O. Ritchie of England, in the second round 7—5, 6—2, 9—7.

While these exacting events were in progress on the favored courts Americans also were advancing in doubles encounters on the outer battlegrounds.

Elizabeth M. Ryan, the former Californian, and Mme. René Mathieu of France, defending champions in women's doubles, advanced to the third round in defense of their title with a 6—4, 8—6 victory over Mrs. V. Burr and Mrs. E. S. Law of England.

David N. Jones, former Columbia University ace, and his English partner, Mrs. Dyson, also went to the third round of the mixed doubles, defeating Herman W. Artens of Austria and Mrs. B. Pons, 6—1, 6—4.

Twenty-Five Athletes For European Tours

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 2 (AP)—Twenty-five American athletes, outstanding in Saturday's A. A. U. national championships in the Marquette University stadium, have been named for summer exhibition tours of Japan and Europe by the track and field committee of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Fourteen will sail for Japan about Aug. 15 with Coach John Magee of Bowdoin College in charge. Five will tour Germany under the direction of Coach Conrad M. Jennings of Marquette University, while six were named for visits in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, France and Holland, supervised by Daniel J. Ferris, secretary of the A. A. U. These two squads will sail from New York on the Europe next Saturday night. Among the selections are:

Japan Trip—Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University, Charles C. Hornbostel, Indiana University, 800 meters; Glenn V. Cunningham, Kansas, 1500 meters; Frank Crowley, New York Athletic Club and formerly of Manhattan College, 5000 meters; P. G. Good, Bowdoin, hurdles, Donald E. Favor, University of Maine, hammer throw, Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana University, 400 meters; Gene G. Venzke, University of Pennsylvania, 1500 meters.

Swedish Trip—Eulace Peacock, Temple University, sprints and broad jump; Ben B. Eastman, Olympic Club and formerly of Stanford, 800 meters; Percy M. Beard, New York A. C. and formerly of Alabama, hurdles.

The Swedish team will be joined in some of its exhibitions by William R. Bonthron, Princeton, 1500 meters; James A. McWilliams, Princeton, pole vault; Robert J. Kane and Richard F. Hardy, Cornell, sprints, and John W. Wonsowitz, Ohio State, pole vault. All will be in Europe on other exhibition tours.

Chiron Wins Grand Prix

MONTLHERY, France, July 2 (AP)—Louis Chiron, noted French pilot, yesterday won the famous grand prix automobile race, covering the 500-kilometer course at an average speed of 136.881 kilometers an hour. The Italian, Achille Varzi, was second, and Guy Moll of France, third.

Havana Soccer Team Wins

HAVANA, July 2 (AP)—The Juventud Asturiana Soccer Club of Havana yesterday defeated the New York Americans, 3 to 2.

Yankee's Pitching Taking Form As Ruffing Improves

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	24	.631
Detroit	41	27	.603
Boston	36	32	.529
Cleveland	34	31	.523
Washington	36	33	.522
St. Louis	30	35	.462
Philadelphia	27	39	.409
Chicago	23	47	.329

Results June 30

Philadelphia 7, Boston 6.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 3.
Chicago 2, Cleveland 1.
New York 4, Washington 1 (4 innings).

Results July 1

Boston 10, Philadelphia 3.
New York 5, Washington 2.
St. Louis 3, Detroit 2.
Detroit 12, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 12, Cleveland 5.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 3.

Riding on the crest of an eight-game winning streak, six of which were won during the past week, the New York Yankees once more hold first place in the American League baseball race. The Yanks easily had the most impressive record during the past seven days and New York fans feel that their junior league club is out in front for good. Today they are 1½ contests ahead of the second-place Detroit Tigers, who broke even in six games last week.

New York's pitching staff is far more effective at the moment than it has been at any time this season. And when the Yanks have pitching to back up their powerful attack, there isn't any club in the league that can beat them consistently. Big Charlie Ruffing, after a slow start, has rounded into great form and is winning steadily. Johnny Broaca, Yale's gift to the Yankees, is also contributing a victory quite often. Gomez, of course, is the star of the staff and is apparently headed for his best year.

The Yanks almost lost the services of Lou Gehrig on Friday when the veteran first baseman was hit on the head by a rookie pitcher in an exhibition game at Norfolk, Va. Gehrig would not stay down, however, and yesterday at Washington he took part in his 1415th consecutive American League game, an all-time record for continuous activity.

The Boston Red Sox jumped up into third place yesterday by virtue of their 10-to-3 triumph over the Athletics, behind the smart although not effective pitching of Gordon "Dusty" Rhodes. The A's touched Rhodes for 14 hits, but could score only three times. Boston's record for the week was three won and three lost. When the Sox stepped up, Cleveland dropped back into fourth place.

The second division of the junior circuit has Washington, St. Louis, Philadelphia and Chicago in that order, the same positions these clubs held this time last week. The Senators were in the select group for a few days, but fell back into fifth place on Friday.

Ed Thorp Trophy For Pro Football Winner

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 2—Next fall's National Football League champion will be the recipient of a brand new trophy as it was voted at the business session of the league, held at the Hotel Commodore Saturday and Sunday, that a new prize to be known as the Ed Thorp Memorial Trophy, in honor of the late football official, would be awarded the champions of future years. It will be held one year by the champion and a smaller replica will be awarded permanently.

The league voted that in future the championship game would be played in the East one year and the West the next. This fall will see it played in the East.

Several changes have been made in the rules. One gives a substitute permission to communicate with his teammates immediately without, as in the college rules, being required to wait until a play has been completed. Another requires that the officials notify the coach of each team when the team has used up its three legal time-outs in each half. It was also voted that a forward pass made hand-to-hand behind the line of scrimmage which is incomplete becomes a fumble and each team has a chance to recover the ball. It was also voted to use the new-sized ball.

Announcement was made that the schedule for 1934 had been adopted but would not be given out until a later date. The first game will be played Sept 9, with Pittsburgh meeting Cincinnati. The signing of several new players and the trading of other were announced with the Cincinnati team figuring in most of the details.

Cronin Selects Schacht

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Al Schacht, coach and half of the Washington Senator's comedy team of Schacht and Nick Altrock, has been selected by Joe Cronin, who will lead the American League's forces against the National League in the all-star major battle at New York, July 10, as one of his assistants. Cronin has also picked Walter Johnson, former Senator manager, and now pilot of the Cleveland Indians, as his other coach.

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Mako Succeeds Tidball in U. S. College Tennis

California Junior Also Wins Doubles Title With Castlen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., July 2—C. Gene Mako '36, University of Southern California, and still classed as a junior in lawn tennis, swept to victory in both singles and doubles Saturday in the jubilee United States intercollegiate championships at the Merion Cricket Club. In the singles he defeated another newcomer in the game, also still a junior, Gilbert A. Hunt of Washington, Massachusetts Institute of Technology sophomore, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0; and then in combination with Philip Castlen, defeated the team of University of California at Los Angeles, Jack P. Tidball and Charles H. Church, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Mako, ranked second in junior play last year, and thirteenth in the national senior ranking, was playing as fine a brand of tennis as he has ever exhibited, in spite of heat conditions that were admittedly difficult. He made just as many sensational placements as the Washington junior, who has a high record for earning his points, and he outsteadied Hunt by more than two errors to one. Hunt, who eliminated the 1933 champion, Jack P. Tidball, in the quarterfinals, could make little or no headway against the steadiness of Mako, whose errors were few and far between.

Only for brief periods was Mako slipping into errors, mostly at the start of the first set, when Hunt took the first two games, and for a brief period in the second, when Hunt staged a rally after trailing at 0—2, and tied the score at 2-all. Even then Hunt won five of the 10 points on placements. Then Mako won 10 straight games to take the match.

Tidball put up a good fight in the doubles final, and had it not been for the weakness of his

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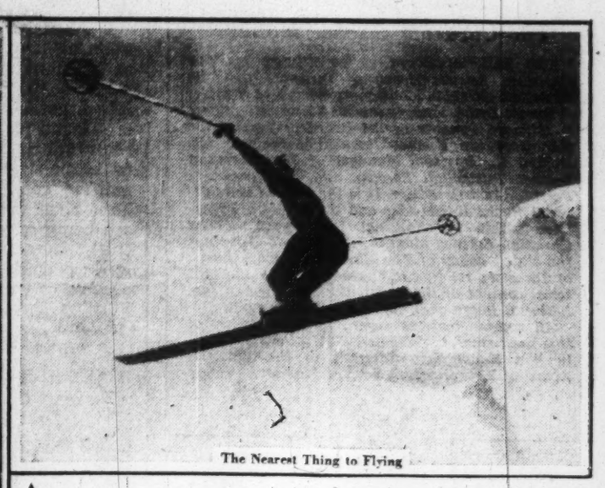
Daily Features

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Skiing by Moonlight

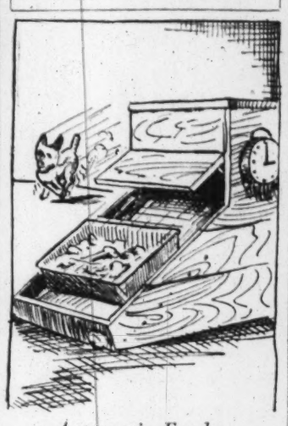
Beating Into the Wind



The Nearest Thing to Flying

The Monitor Camera Clubber Responsible for the Skiing Pictures is Robert Hansen, Banff, Alta., and the Bird's-Eye View of the Sail Boat is By Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

With the Inventors



Automatic Feeder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU go away for the day, you can still be sure that your pup will have his dinner at his regular hour, if you have a time-controlled animal feeder like this (U. S. Patent No. 1961008). The food is prepared and left behind the closed door. Then at the designated hour, the door flies open and the puppy's pan hurtles down the chute, ringing a little bell at the bottom by way of a dinner gong. The feeder was invented by C. McEvoy, of Pittsburgh, and is of course useful for baby chicks or farm animals.

In Lighter Vein

All of Them

The manager of a touring theatrical company wired to the proprietor of the theater in a small town where his company was due to appear.

"Would like to hold rehearsal next Monday afternoon at three. Have stage manager, carpenter, property man, electrician, and all stage hands present at that hour."

Four hours later he received the following reply: "All right. He'll be there."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Humorist

"How much wool would your wife be requiring, sir?"

"About this much four hundred times."

Sold at High

Angelina: "And now that our engagement is ended, you will be good enough to return my letters."

Edwin: "Sorry, but when waste paper went to $ a hundred pounds, I felt that I couldn't afford to keep them any longer."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Titled Person

He (passionately): "I will lay all my titles at your feet."

She: "Are you a nobleman, then?"

He: "No, but I belong to over 20 societies, and I'm an officer in every one."—*Pathfinder.*

Announced Itself

Butler: "Your car is at the door, sir."

Guest: "I know. I heard it knocking."—*Pearson's.*

An Idea

Teacher: "Now, can any little boy or girl tell me why a mother bird sits on her eggs?"

Little Girl: "Please, miss, because she hasn't got a chair."—*Pearson's.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Troas

IN New Testament times Troas was a city of some importance and lay on the shores of the Ægean Sea, within the district of Mysia, the northwestern section of the modern Asia Minor. Paul visited it in the course of his second missionary journey, and during his stay there he received a call to "come over into Macedonia" (Acts 16:9); and so it came about that he sailed from Troas for Neapolis on his first visit to Europe, where he was to make many converts to the Christian faith (16:11).

Some years later, the Apostle again visited Troas "to preach Christ's gospel" (II Cor. 2:12) and was disturbed to find that Titus was not awaiting him there with news from Corinth; however, when Paul once more proceeded to Macedonia, Titus rejoined him there with a satisfactory report (II Cor. 7:5-7). During a third visit to Troas, Paul was met by a group of his fellow-workers, and it was on this occasion that he restored Eutychus to life (Acts 20:5-12).

For the Scrapbook

The Wise Ones Tell Us

Men know the gentle manners of the dew, yet they sing no song to its virtues. History has no praise for it, yet were the earth without it a wide desert. Thus the fine art of kindness is to hide itself and be forgotten.—*Blake.*

The youth gets together his materials to build a bridge to the moon, or, perchance, a palace or temple on the earth, and at length the middle-aged man concludes to build a wood-shed with them.

Every creature is better alive than dead, men and moose and pine trees, and he who understands it aright will rather preserve its life than destroy it.

Sloth is like a beatitude of the soul which comforts it for all its losses and takes the place of all its gold.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

How can we expect a harvest of thought who have not had a seed-time of character?

What They Say

With Ourselves

"Our difficulties are from within, not from without, and in that very fact lies the hopefulness of our problems, because the cure lies in our own hands."—*Lord Macmillan.*

Disarmament

"Only by disarmament can the peace and progress of the world and the national security of each country be truly promoted."—*Norman H. Davis.*

The New Deal

"We can't go fifty-fifty between the New Deal and the Old. We must either go on with the New Deal or abandon it."—*Edward Filene.*

Daily Anecdote

The Written Word Is Thy Master

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"OH, I'M so sorry that I did not write a letter to Mr. S—— before I left home," remarked Secretary of the Treasury Chase.

President Lincoln promptly responded: "Chase, never regret what you didn't write; it is what you do write that you are often called upon to feel sorry for."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SEARCH thine own heart. *What paineth thee in others—in thyself may be.*—WHITTIER.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The New Suit of Clothes

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WE JOURNEYED toward the South, both I and Keturah, and we came to the Land of Cotton. And we lighted on a Plantation, and we Lodged there.

And the Corn Pone of that land is Good, likewise the Honey that they spread thereon, and there is Milk such as Cows yield, and not such as the Milkman Bringeth.

And the Cook was an aged Mammy, who had Accumulated a Large family of Children. And mine Host spake much of the skill of his Cook, and how she could make Beaten Biscuits such as I had never eaten.

So he sent to the Store and bought a fresh Sack of Flour for Mammy to use in making Beaten Biscuits. And there rode a Lad to the Kitchen Door, having on the horse behind him a Sack of Flour. And Manny received it at his hand, and Emptied it into the Bin.

And she came to the door with the Sack in her hand. And she called to one of her Offspring, and she said,

"Mammy gwine to make you-all a New Suit ob Cloes; dem cloes you got on is done wore to Ribbons." And she spake truly concerning the clothes that her child wore.

And she took the Shears, and she cut Three Holes in the Flour Sack, and she put it upon the Child, so that out of one hole came his Head, and out of the other Holes came his arms. And his Black Face was streaked with Flour, and so were his Legs.

And upon his Back was the Advertisement of the Memphis Milling Company's XXX Flour in colors of Blue and Red.

And his companions looked upon him with Great Admiration.

And I looked upon the child with his New Suit of Clothes, and beheld how Simple and Sufficient it was, and how Ornamental withal, and I saw the children playing and heard Mammy singing the while she Beat the Biscuits, I answered Keturah, and said,

"We pay too high a Price for our Civilization."

Brevities

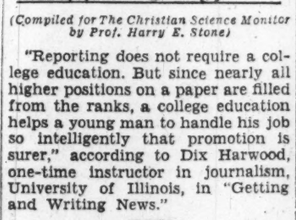
Cincinnati Enquirer: The reason father prefers a roast of beef to chicken when they are having guests for dinner is because with a roast of beef he can get what the guests do, instead of having to decorate his plate with a neck.

Los Angeles Times: FERA workers with picks and shovels haven't yet been assigned to fill up the Grand Canyon—but probably only because no one has thought of this idea.

Arkansas Gazette: We don't know about the Canadian laws, but down here the little Ontario quintuplets would be worth $2000 in an income tax return.

Indianapolis News: Some dandelions are willing to grow in the front yard, and so relieve the householder of the task of walking into the country to pick 'em.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS



(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"Reporting does not require a college education. But since nearly all higher positions on a paper are filled from the ranks, a college education helps a young man to handle his job so intelligently that promotion is surer," according to Dix Harwood, one-time instructor in journalism, University of Illinois, in "Getting and Writing News."

Able reporters convey thought by flashes, emphasize important ideas, stimulate the imagination by picture words, gain variety in their diction by the use of synonyms, avoid threadbare expressions, stick absolutely to facts.

Forty-six years ago M. F. Walsh founded the Harvard (Ill.) Herald, a progressive weekly newspaper. He is still its editor, and is justly proud of it.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"THE NEAREST THING TO FLYING." This excellent action picture of a skier has unfortunately lost considerable in reproducing. The composition is pleasing. The only suggestion would be a stronger foreground which would give a better idea of height. The exposure was sufficient to give detail in all except the heavy black. For the benefit of the beginner I would state that only a camera with a fast shutter can be used in photographing a subject such as this.

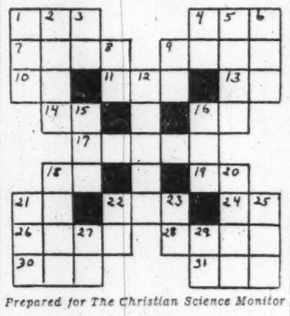
"Beating into the Wind." The only fault in this picture is the rendering of the sails which appear as blank white paper. The exposure being too long on the white canvas. The viewpoint is interesting and idea of action well carried out. The water lacks tone also as a result of the long exposure. There is a great increase in the intensity of light at the seashore or on the water and because of this the exposure should be shortened or the diaphragm, a smaller stop used.

"Skiing by Moonlight." The figure is placed almost directly in the middle of the picture and there is a feeling that the subject is posing. There is too much expanse of foreground which detracts from the main object. The idea of moonlight is pleasing. There are very few pictures in which a figure is pleasing viewed from directly in back and almost never a full length. It would seem that considerable thought had been given to the question of exposure which has resulted in a well lighted negative.

In all photographic work it is well not to pose any figure so that it cuts the picture directly in the center either vertically or horizontally.

This group well illustrates some of the sport pictures which are possible by the use of the camera.

Junior Cross-Word No. 220



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Summit.
4—Doctrine.
7—Fence.
9—Resound.
10—Twelve months (ab.).
11—Possessive pronoun.
13—First note of Guido's scale.
14—River in China.
16—Symbol for tin.
17—Russian silver coin.
18—To live.
19—Toward.
21—Sun god.
22—Hotel.
24—N. E. state (ab.).
26—Image.
28—Christmas.
30—Package (ab.).
31—Goddess of night.

Down

1—Attempt.
2—Rowing implements.
3—Jumbled type.
4—Suffix denoting "Of the nature of."
5—Avoid.
6—Witty saying.
8—Behold!
9—Suffix forming nouns.
12—Pertaining to a city or town.
15—St. George's Channel is between Wales and this country (ab.).
16—Clique.
18—In return.
20—Solely.
21—Tear.
22—Not ont.
23—One of original 13 colonies (ab.).
25—Prefix denoting "six."
27—King of Bashan (Bib.).
29—Prefix meaning "not."

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kitten Overboard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Trinidad, B. W. I.

CATS proverbially have nine lives, but a touching incident recounted at the Port-of-Spain water front indicates that mariners regard it as none the less their duty to protect and succor these dumb creatures.

The cat in question was really only a kitten, and belonged to the captain of a large liner at anchor in the harbor. As an after-dinner entertainment for a party of shore visitors, the captain brought the kitten into the circle of guests and was showing off its "parlor tricks" when the ship's siren gave two sharp blasts, warning that it was time for all who were not passengers to leave the vessel. The strident sound frightened kitty, who rushed up on deck and, before anyone could stop her, leaped overboard.

Instantly the captain ordered a lifebuoy to be thrown, which fortunately fell close alongside the tiny creature struggling in the water and enabled it to clamber to a precarious sort of safety. Then a rope ladder was lowered and one of the crew speedily returned with a wet and fluffy bundle pressed against his breast.

In a few seconds the kitten was restored to its normal life and activity in the captain's quarters—a chastened and, no doubt, wiser kitten.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Night Mechanic

A YOUNG man was busying himself grinding the valves and improving the motor of a relative's car. The motor needed attention to little details that had been neglected because the owner found it difficult to surrender his car, even for a day, to have the engine tuned up.

While at work the young man realized that in his suburban community there were dozens of drivers who needed their cars every day in the week. Sending the machine to the garage for the minor tinkering which the average driver is incapable of handling, meant embarrassment for a day. Why not find those owners and arrange to grind the valves and do similar work at night? His charges would be moderate, the nature of the work removing it from the province of routine service garage programs, and representing a very valuable service.

Other work presented itself to this young man, but he feels that the idea is a good one and of practical interest to men of mechanical inclination in a thousand towns and cities.

C. L. S.

The Adventures of Waddles—The Hermit Duck

By THE HAGERS

"ON YONDER HILLTOP, IT IS KNOWN A HERMIT DUCK LIVES ALL ALONE.
"GO CALL ON HIM, FOR I HAVE HEARD HE IS A VERY FRIENDLY BIRD.
"WE'LL PACK THIS BASKET, TO THE BRIM, WITH THINGS THAT MIGHT TASTE GOOD TO HIM.
"START HOME BEFORE IT'S DARK, DON'T FAIL!" WE THEN CLIMBED UP THE WINDING TRAIL.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Germany

EVENTS of the last few days in Germany —offering high sacrifice to dictatorship— bring to a concerned world a poignant sense of the gravity of the problem which the people of the Reich are attempting to solve.

A year and a half ago, in the turbulent days preceding Hitler's accession to power, it was abundantly apparent that more was involved than mere political strife. Then, as now, Germany was laboring to devise a workable form of government. A monarchy had collapsed. A republic, born of expediency rather than conviction, was becoming unequal to the strain. Amid economic distress and deep social unrest, there was a cry for stability and order.

There has been concern, fear, even disgust, over the road which Germany has followed in pursuit of solution. Yet no nation, absorbed in its own difficulties or satisfied with its own security, can fail to perceive the consuming character of the fire with which the Germans are being tried.

Hitler's ruthless crushing of those who sought his overthrow gives perspective to a consideration that weighs heavily in the choice of governmental method. It discloses again that the final reliance of a dictatorship must be upon force. It may be questioned whether this outcome was visible to many Germans during the initial stages of abrogation of popular sovereignty. Certainly there can today remain little doubt of the severity of the measures by which the National Socialist régime believes it necessary to consolidate its position.

Summary execution of Hitler opposition raises the important question of whether any moderations of domestic policy will follow with the dictator's position more firmly established. He has swept out a radical element within his party ranks. He has defended conservative elements which are working to turn the Reich into a less extreme economic and social course.

The purging of the party's semimilitary Storm Troops silences a group that desired the carrying out of extremist socialistic experiments. It ends opposition to possible reconstruction of the Brown Shirts and halts schemes which would have turned the party's private army into a dominant section of the Reichswehr with resultant foreign complications.

The second aspect, affecting the conservatives, is less clear. Hitler made short shrift of those—reputedly headed by the former Chancellor Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, who desired to overthrow the National Socialist and, if not establishing a monarchy, to substitute a dictatorship of the old aristocracy. But there is a far more influential section of these old Nationalists and East Elban land owners. They were represented in the original coalition which brought Hitler to the chancellery. And it is not surprising if events of the last eighteen months have dimmed the fact that their original plan was to use the virile Hitler movement to their own end. This failed. Will they continue to exert any of the modifying influence which has been theirs in recent months?

The refusal of Der Führer to permit his more radical followers to completely "liquidate" the Steel Helmets is indeed a victory for the conservatives who at one time considered this veterans' organization as their own "private army."

Meanwhile the difficulties of Hitler's position extend to his conflicts with the Evangelical and Roman Catholic churches, to disagreements in the fields of labor and industry and to admitted concern over the tenuous position of the mark and the diminishing trade balance. Abroad, the National Socialists have gained scant victories to compensate for a tactical retreat from Austria at Mussolini's request and the estrangement of former friends so that Germany again faces a diplomatic encirclement.

Epilogues are not to be read with ink still wet in the middle of the second act. Immediate outcomes may differ from final solutions, but these last will require the ultimate moral sanction of the German people, who now, if ever, are in need of patient understanding.

Coatless Comfort

"SHIRTSLEEVES are an American institution," said Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York, in a recent letter to Gen. John F. O'Ryan, police commissioner, urging that policemen of that city be permitted to lay aside their heavy uniform coats in sweltering summer days.

The picture of policemen in shirtsleeves is one that has already become familiar to dozens of American cities during the last few years, and it would be difficult to prove that there has been any consequent loss of respect for law in these localities. There is no reason why shirtsleeve diplomacy should be any less to the traditional American liking in a traffic officer than in anyone else.

In fact about the only argument against this freedom of the sleeves for the patrolman is that it is likely to excite the envy of numerous salesmen, clerks, business and professional men who would probably record equal gains in efficiency if emancipated from the coat-wearing habit.

For years the male of the species has hung upon his shoulders, even in summer, a woolen encasement which he no more needs than he needs a palm leaf fan in a blizzard. But of late American haberdashers report that there is at last a pronounced switch from heavy year-round fabrics to suits of seersucker, palm beach or other light, washable cloth. This is some gain in coolness, and such suits will always have their uses. But in view of the sums that are being spent for air conditioning to temper the hotter days, it would seem that there might be also some increased resort to the simple process of transacting business in shirtsleeves.

Presidential Law-Writing

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is on the high seas. Congress is among its political fences. So one can survey in more contemplative mood the question whether the legislative branch of the United States Government committed civic hara-kiri by permitting the President's advisers or departmental servants to draft a great deal of the legislation to which the houses of Congress affixed their "Be it enacted."

When Theodore Roosevelt was President he sometimes told Congress with great definiteness what legislation he wished. Woodrow Wilson had an even more considered theory that the people expected legislative leadership of a President, and he undertook to give it to them by very close contacts with his party leaders "on the hill." Since then, the Harding, Coolidge, and to a large extent the Hoover, Administrations reverted to the more historic attitude that it was the function of the legislative branch to originate policies and that of the executive branch to carry them out.

Certainly President Franklin Roosevelt went farther than any of his predecessors in sending separate messages on legislative subjects, accompanying these oftentimes with statutes and following them up with public letters to chairmen of the committees in charge. Heretofore a President might recommend in general terms, but congressional committees and their staffs worded the recommendations into statutes. Now this phrasing is done by groups of presidential "brain trusters," academically or legally trained men often in administrative positions, and Congress may approve or reject. President Roosevelt in some instances has established a continuity between planning and execution by appointing to administer a law one of the men who had helped draft it.

The result brings American practice, for the time at least, a step nearer to that of the British Parliament, where all the more important national legislation is introduced by members of the Cabinet, where major policies are initiated and formulated by the ministers who are to have the task of carrying them out. Thus the Rooseveltian tendency is, in a sense, toward what in European countries is called "responsible" government, but the question in the United States is to what degree it actually is responsible. If the American electorate suddenly decided it wanted no more of these executive law-writers and their theories, it would take more than two years to turn them out.

All the public could do would be to elect a Republican Congress which would wear its way through two years of stalemate with the Democratic President while he completed his constitutional term. In England the "Government" or ministry can more readily originate legislation because it always represents a majority in Parliament and turns over the reins to another ministry when it loses that support. In America it is only occasionally that the President has a sufficiently strong following in Congress to initiate successfully a broad program.

Very likely the business of having bills actually drawn by presidential advisers and proposed by the President may become something of a standing practice. It may bring an improvement in drafting. Certainly there would be some value in giving more force to the recommendations of the officials who are doing the jobs than is often given to the annual reports of American department heads.

And the risks of radicalism in such practice may be overestimated. None of the works of the so-called "brain trust" was nearly so extreme as the Frazier-Lemke farm debt relief bill, which was one of the few pieces of legislation emanating solely from Congress itself.

In fact, the constitutional powers of Congress are such that it can always take back any authority it has given the President, and if it wishes, it can at any time effectively discourage the writing of bills by the Executive or his aides if it exercises the simple prerogative of refusing to pass them. Only a closer link of responsibility than the Constitution affords between the President and Congress could make for a continuing type of presidential leadership in lawmaking in the United States.

Congress and World Peace

DEMOCRATIC peoples are accustomed to hold their governments responsible for everything but the weather and international peace. The weather, they can be persuaded, is beyond human control; and a possibility of war is always some other government's fault. Not very often, therefore, is the question asked: What are our national leaders accomplishing for peace?

Peace Action, published at Washington by the National Council for Prevention of War, raises this question in the June issue. Under the heading, "The Seventy-Third Congress and World Peace," it offers a list and explanation of measures which have come before Congress in the session just closed. Only two measures are listed under "Nationalistic Legislation" while ten times that number are credited with being aids to peace. Not all these measures have been enacted into law, but those which have been are numerous enough to give encouragement to workers for international understanding. The fact that the Vinson bill for a big American navy is one of the two nationalistic measures mentioned, and the demands for a bigger navy and air force in Great Britain, as well as the many political uncertainties which are troubling the Continent, should prevent peace workers from becoming oversanguine. However, they may reasonably feel encouraged that in a period when nationalism has been supported not only by a heavy barrage of propaganda but by the turn of economic events, it has been possible to serve peace and international understanding in the halls of state. It evidently is possible to get legislation which will bear constructively on world amity when such legislation is intelligently and persistently demanded.

The Credentials of Biography

THIS year's publishers' lists indicate that the tide of fiction which during the last half-century or so has broken upon the literary shore of the western world is beginning to show signs of having passed the flood; while the wave of popular biography is mounting higher and higher. In 1933, new works of fiction and new editions published in Great Britain were less by 114 than for 1932, declining to 4089 from 4203; new biographies and reprints in the same period rose from 704 to 753.

This is a useful reminder that the preeminence in literature which fiction has recently enjoyed is not necessarily permanent. There was a time when novels were less popular than either poetry or sermons, and it seems not altogether improbable that they may become less popular than brightly written life stories of the great, the near-great, and the notorious.

Is a change in this direction to be welcomed? What form of literature is capable of affording the highest true delight? What credentials can biography bring forward for preferment? Can it compare with the poetry of the Elizabethan lyrics? Or with some of the sermons of John Donne, which often rang with the resonance of a silver trumpet? Or with the breadth of view of Tolstoy's novels, the individual insight of Dostoevsky? Or with the lovely, ironic style of Thackeray?

Biography plainly has a high record to maintain, and certain aspects of contemporary biographical writing give some cause for anxiety. The first aim of the popular modern biographer is to be interesting, whereas, of course, his chief endeavor should be to tell the truth. Invented conversations for which there is no shred of documentary evidence, and imaginative delving into the supposed mental processes of the person written about—both prominent characteristics of modern biography —make this a potentially dangerous form of literary food. If avowed fiction is to yield the palm of popularity to biography, let it be to real biography—and not to fiction unavowed.

The Casual Day

"The simplest way for each one of you to judge recovery lies in the plain facts of your own individual situation."—President Roosevelt to a listening-in nation.

Well, the roof doesn't leak any more, the cat has come back, Sonny got promoted from the second to the third grade, the janitor remembered to clean the cobwebs off the front porch once this season, the home-town ball team is up in fifth place and it seems to us our radio is working better than when the President used it the last time.

* * *

"The toes of some people are being stepped on and are going to be stepped on," says President Roosevelt. There's nothing new about that deal from the trolley-car commuter's standpoint.

* * *

A report has just been forwarded to President Roosevelt by an economic investigator who has spent three months in Europe preparing it. The President, we note, "is expected to read it thoroughly during his vacation cruise."

Well, Mr. Roosevelt, happy busman's holiday!

"Auxiliary Tongue Is Urged to Help Foreign Students."—Monitor headline.

Two tongues wag better than one.

The Casual Lexicographer

(Or How Would You Define It?)

Brute force: Persuasion without words.

* * *

Rugged Individualism: Beating the other fellow to the seat in the trolley car.

* * *

Movies: The lowest common denominator of the mass mind.

A British columnist has set his lance against "whom," in the use of which, he says, "two people out of ten trip." The number of trippers may seem low, but it must be remembered that out of the eight left, probably six make "who" do the whole job.

THE CASUAL WEEK

New Deal officials now depart to do a little quiet explaining. No doubt they'll also "do their part" and start a little quiet campaigning. Queen Mary entertains at tea a charming guest and famous mother. And simply and informally two women entertain each other. The churches issue a decree and no one can mistake its meaning; a movie boycott there will be unless the film folk start house cleaning. Bernard Baruch declares that we from war should take all private profit; then all the world can plainly see just why some men make so much of it. The glider record's smashed once more as Richard du Pont goes cloud-spying. High up above the city's roar he floats in silence butterflying. At Wimbledon the games begin with tennis stars from every nation. No matter who may lose or win, 'tis sportsmanship wins admiration. Some Jersey men tell stirring tales of going out to fish for whiting; but meeting with a school of whales they lose their zest for whiting "biting."

P. W.

"The National Recovery Administration Board, generally called the Darrow Board. . . ."—New York Times.

And several other things, by General Johnson.

"Shirt sleeves are an American institution," pleads Mayor LaGuardia for the comfort of sweltering New York policemen. So democratic America learns that Fascism, too, begins at home.

Celebrating the "Fourth"

OVER the bridge at the foot of the hill sounded the clatter of a horse's hoofs, and up the dusty road galloped a man on horseback, a wide-brimmed black felt hat pulled down well over his eyes. Laura and Mildred left their playhouse under the lilac bush near the road and climbed up on the fence, their toes between the white pickets. Few travelers were on the road, for it was the haying season and all the men were busy in the fields.

"It's the Deputy," whispered Laura, half-fearfully. All the children stood in awe of Deputy Sheriff Irwin, who seemed never to have anything to do but ride about the country on his roan horse, a great brass star on his vest. A few yards beyond the gate he dismounted at the big hickory tree, reached in his pocket for a hammer and tacks and proceeded to nail a poster to the tree. Laura and Mildred could scarcely wait until the old roan was around the bend in the road to rush out and investigate. Standing on her tiptoes, twelve-year-old Laura read slowly:

Grand Fourth of July Celebration
at Weber's Grove

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Rev. James Henderson.
Address by John Graham, Congressman-at-Large.
Music by the Jinglers and the Auburn Cornet Band.

Excitedly the children ran into the house. "Mother, mother, are we going to the 'Fourth'—please, mayn't we?"

"We'll see what your Uncle Chris says when he comes in from the field," replied mother. "You know it's a very busy time just now."

Always noncommittal, Uncle Chris thought yes, perhaps, if it didn't rain, and the hay was all raked, and the oats could stand a few more days before cutting.

* * *

How the days dragged for Laura and Mildred—dolls and playhouses lost their interest—but finally the week of the "Fourth" arrived. Then on the afternoon of the third, the skies grew cloudy and lowering, and after supper there came a heavy rain and thunderstorm. The children went to bed disconsolate, but with the next morning came clear skies, and then what a running to and fro, packing the baskets with the picnic lunch. Finally the white, starched dresses were donned, the blue and pink sashes tied, and the white leghorn hats brought out from the closet shelf. Uncle Chris was waiting for them in the new canopy-topped surrey and soon Nell, the brown mare, and Barney were jogging down the road.

All the countryside was converging on Weber's Grove. Horses were unhitched and tethered under the trees where they could crop the long grass. Two men were unloading the little reed organ from the near-by Brush Creek meetinghouse and placing it upon the bunting-draped platform. In front of the platform were chairs for the G. A. R. veterans, and back of that were rows of low seats made of bridge planks laid upon red field tile. Presently Miss Simpson, the village school-teacher, fluttered over to the organ and the audience rose to sing "America" to the accompaniment of its thin, wheezy tones. Then came the sonorous voice of the Rev. Mr. Henderson: "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary—"

"You must be very quiet," whispered mother. It was very difficult for the two little girls not to fidget, as the voice droned on and on, but finally came the end. Then the band struck up a "Medley of Patriotic Airs," beginning with "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean," and the chairman announced that there would be a recess until 2 o'clock.

What a spreading there was of white tablecloths on the grass, the corners weighted down with rocks. From out the hampers came great platters of golden-brown fried chicken, "pickled" eggs that had been standing in vinegar until they had acquired a strange, mottled appearance; Mrs. Harris's celebrated potato salad, garnished with eggs and celery seed; coconut layer cake, marble cake, angel food, jams and jellies of every description.

All the housewives had brought their best silverware, each family's being tied with a different colored thread to distinguish it. Mrs. Gorham, the banker's wife, had brought her souvenir spoons—Niagara Falls, Pikes Peak, the Capitol at Boston, and other historical spots. Mr. Maxwell, the hardware man, always provided a new zinc tub for the lemonade, and now it stood on a near-by stump, with a great piece of ice floating about in it, and a long-handled tin dipper, for all the children to help themselves. After everyone had sampled all the viands, another treat was in store—Sam Strong, who owned the biggest farm in the county, provided watermelons for everybody, the first of the season.

* * *

After the tables were cleared, the young people began to pair off in couples, most of the young men carrying their new buggy whips like lances, and started an endless promenade around and around the speakers' stand and the seats, so that Congressman Graham's stentorian patriotic appeal found a depleted audience. Occasionally a couple left the circling promenaders to "sit out" in the swain's buggy, parked in some secluded spot, and what joy for the small boys to find one standing on sloping ground. Surreptitiously they would steal up and remove the stones that had been used to brake the rear wheels, and the engrossed couple would find themselves suddenly careening backwards down the hillside.

In the afternoon the patriotic airs of the Jinglers Quartette gave way to "Way Down Yonder in the Cornfield," "Down in Mobile," and a popular tune beginning, "When the moon is high, In the summer sky," with a peculiar yodeling chorus. Then came the feature of the day, when the chairman announced, "Mr. Christopher Hadley will now sing, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." How everyone's breath was held for that famous last line, when Uncle Chris's untrained but magnificent bass voice would boom out, "Rocked in the c-r-a-d-l-e O-F T-H-E D-E-E-P. Just as he finished, Sam Strong turned to his wife and said, "I'll bet there ain't an organ made that can go as low as Chris Hadley."

Soon the shadows began to fall in the dense timber, and the horses were harnessed for the long homeward drive. There were to be fireworks at Auburn, but that was too far out of the way home, so that Laura and Mildred had to content themselves with an occasional skyrocket, bursting against the dark, moonless sky. How quiet the old farmhouse looked as they drove in. Old Nell's colt gave an answering whinny to her mother's, and Toby gave a sleepy bark of welcome and went back to his kennel. Even the familiar old sitting-room seemed eerie and strange in the half-light of the lantern; only the clock ticking away on the mantelpiece seemed familiar. The leghorn hats and sashes were carefully laid on the spare room bed, and soon two little girls were fast asleep—the glorious "Fourth" was over.

M. H. S.

A Slow-Motion View of a Fast-Moving Week

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, July 2

YOUR correspondent must begin with a personal confession. He is feeling giddy. If there is any other correspondent in this sweltering capital who has gone through the last week's breath-taking rush of developments without similar effects he has not yet risen to make himself known. The most conscientious reporter in the closing hours of the frantic week was forced at last to give a sigh of despair and merely enumerate far-reaching events without comment or elaboration.

One worthy colleague—after the final explosion of appointments, decisions and bill signings on Saturday—merely recorded that the Frazier-Lemke bill had been signed, that it permitted bankrupt farmers a five-year moratorium, added "it is probably the most radical measure thus far in the Roosevelt Administration"—and let it go at that! We can only sympathize.

The rush of events has been simply too fast to follow. Yet the fundamental fact remains that the last week has been extraordinary; that it has created precedents that will reverberate through the halls of justice for many a year to come; that for wealth of subject and number of issues settled in short order it can hardly be duplicated in American history.

* * *

Perhaps we can best serve our clients on this occasion by mere enumeration of what has occurred. To do so now is like going back to make a slow motion-picture analysis of the final surge of events that accompanied the neck-and-neck finish of a steeplechase. The Washington week rightly began on Tuesday.

Tuesday was the day for going over bills. Like a schoolboy who senses that he can get away on vacation if only he can finish up accumulated lessons, Mr. Roosevelt labored in his air-cooled room in the White House till 1 a. m. and disposed of 124 bills with 14 vetoes; while his day was further dotted with conferences, last-minute callers and preliminary composition of half a dozen public statements and a radio speech to the nation.

But this was not all. As everybody knows, the huge new deal expenditures are going soon to require a proportionate set of new deal taxes. Imposition of these taxes will be tactfully delayed until after the fall elections. The Treasury meanwhile picked on Tuesday a group of 15 experts to make a summer's study of the whole matter and thus unobtrusively began a development that ultimately will affect nearly every person with income or property.

Wednesday the pace quickened. The British debt note came in; it threw the idea of payments in kind into the limbo of forgotten things; it pointed out that the debt total is the only issue at stake. The big housing act was signed—one of those measures which can only be described for the moment by the inadequate adjective of "huge" and set aside to be watched for its momentous effects on future American history. The far-reaching grazing act was signed. Mr. Roosevelt intimated at a press conference that politics would be taboo this summer, and that the appeal in the elections would not be for Democrats so much as for supporters of the New Deal—embracing, of course, such Senators as La Follette, Hiram Johnson, Bronson Cutting and the like—a declaration of far-reaching political significance.

Thursday was the day of the radio address to the nation; calm and genial in the midst of his self-created storm Mr. Roosevelt chatted with the country informally and colloquially, asked if the listener was not better off than last year; pointed to the chapter of the New Deal just opening entitled "Social Security." But long before this radio speech was made a day more crowded than either of the previous ones had occurred. In international news, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had dispatched a sharp note to Germany, blaming their debt default on their own policies; and Mr. Morgenthau had imposed an embargo on certain silver exports. The President had got the labor situation in hand by a steel agreement setting up a new Steel Board and a national Longshoreman's Board. Then after the radio talk—fifth of this type delivered to the nation since March 4, 1933—Mr. Roosevelt spent another long evening and night with bills yet to be signed.

* * *

Friday included six momentous decisions: an arms embargo to aid the Cuban Government; an order sanctioning cuts in code prices interpreted in some sections as ending NRA code price-fixing; selection of Mr. Hull and the State Department as the authority to work out the new reciprocal tariff agreements; appointment of a Presidential Committee on Social Security; promulgation of an executive order ending proposed codes for 55 service trades.

And then finally came Saturday. The Sunday papers had not room in them—what with the German situation—to hold the news emanating from Washington on Saturday. Mr. Roosevelt named the new Labor Board (with a statement); the new Exchange Board (with a statement); signed the farm mortgage bill (with statement); the railroad pension bill (with statement); named the members of the new Communications Commission; the new Aviation Commission, and selected James A. Moffett, Housing Act Administrator. After polishing off a variety of other matters he went happily to bed.

And then, late yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt left Washington. He left as merry and calm as always; apparently quite oblivious of the commotion he had occasioned. His month's absence will slow down the tempo of the New Deal into a grateful calm. It will give correspondents and their readers alike a month to digest what has occurred.

Richard L. Strout